

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts

Annual Health Report

OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health.

NORTHERN DIVISION :

(As it is since April 1934).

BANGOR CITY, BETHESDA, LLANDUDNO, LLANFAIRFECHAN AND PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICTS ; NANT CONWAY, OGWEN, AETHWY (part), AND HIRAETHOG RURAL DISTRICTS

T. HEBER PIERCE, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(His Second Annual Report).

SOUTHERN DIVISION :

(As it is since April 1934).

CAERNARVON AND PWLLHELI BOROUGHES ; CRICCIETH AND PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICTS
GWYRFAL, LLEYN, DEUDRAETH, AND AETHWY (part) RURAL DISTRICTS.

E LLOYD OWEN, M.D. and Master in Surgery (Edin.), D.P.H.

(His Last—39th (xxxix)—Report.)

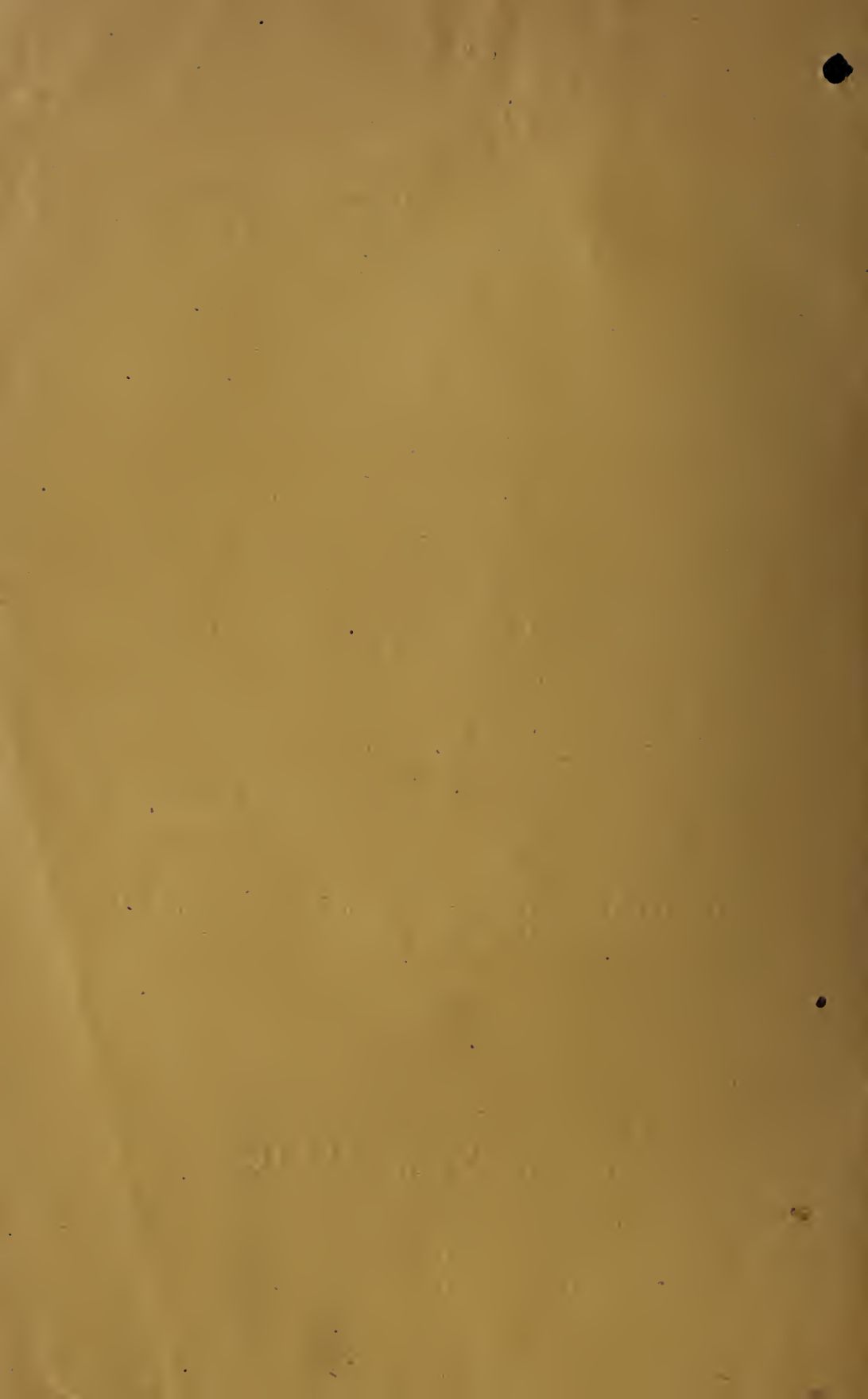
·APPENDIX.

District outside the Combine, viz., :— BETTWSYCOED URBAN DISTRICT

For the Year 1946

CAERNARVON:

PRINTED BY W. GWENLYN EVANS AND SON, COUNTY PRINTING WORKS.



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Rhagarweiniad Dr. Herbert Pierce

At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Pwyllgor Unedig Iechydol Sir Gaernarfon.

Dymunaf gyflwyno fy adroddiad blynyddol am 1946.

Penodwyd fi'n Swyddog Meddygol Iechyd dros y Rhanbarth Ogleddol ar 14eg o Fai, 1946; dechreuais ar y 27ain o'r un mis. Olynnais y diweddard Dr. Travis.

Gan fod Dr. Travis wedi ymddeol yn 1945, bu'r Rhanbarth Ogleddol heb Swyddog Meddygol yn ystod cyfnod yr Adroddiad yma—Ionawr iaf hyd Fai, 1946.

I bwrpas fy nodiadau arweiniodd edrychir ar y Rhanberth Ogleddol (yn cynnwys Bettws-y-Coed) fel unned, a chynullwyd yr Ystadegau a ganlyn o figyrau dderbyniwyd oddi wrth bob dosbarth.

YSTADEGAU BLYNYDDOL.

POBLOGAETH.—Figiw'r y Cyfrifydd Cyffredinol oedd 67,847, cynnydd o 146 ar y flwyddyn 1946.

GENEDIGAETHAU.—Er nad yw rhif y Genedigaethau ddim mor uchel ag yn Lloegr a Chymru, sef, 19.1 y mil o'r boblogaeth yn 1945, dengys gynnydd o 13.5 yn 1945—16.28 allan o bob mil o'r boblogaeth yn 1946.

MARWOLAETHAU.—Syrthiodd rhif y marwolaethau o 15.2 y mil o'r boblogaeth yn 1945, i 13.5 yn 1946. Y rhif yn Lloegr a Chymru oedd 11.5.

MARWOLAETHAU BABANOD.—Syrthiodd rhif marwolawthau babanod o 61.4 allan o bob mil o enedigaethau yn 1945 i 37.1. Y rhif dros Lloegr a Chymru oedd 43.

MARWOLAETHAU MAMAU.—Bu farw dwy fam ar enedigaeth eu plant yn ystod y flwyddyn, sef 2.7 allan o bob mil o enedigaethau, mewn cymhariad â 1.1. yn 1945. Y rhif yn Lloegr a Chymru oedd 1.43.

MARWOLAETHAU O'R CANCER.—Lleihaodd marwolaethau o'r Cancer o 2.64 allan o bob mil o'r boblogaeth yn 1945 i 2.07. Y rhif yn Lloegr a Chymru oedd 1.76.

Y PLA GWYN.—Cododd rhif marwolaethau o'r Pla Gwyn ychydig, mewn cymhariad a 1945, sef 0.73 o bob mil o'r boblogaeth mewn cyferbyniad a 0.62—Y rhif yn Lloegr a Chymru oedd 0.53.

MARWOLAETHAU YN DILYN RHYDDNI AC ENYNIAD YR YMYSGAROEDD (o dan ddwy flwydd). Gostyngodd rhif marwolaethau o Enyniad yr Ymysgeroedd o 6.6 allan o bob mil o enedigaethau byw yn 1945 i 2.7 yn 1946. Y rhif yn Lloegr a Chymru ydoedd 4.4.

Y PAS.—Nid oedd ond un marwolaeth fel canlyniad i'r Pas. Golyga hyn rif marwolaeth o 0.01 o bob mil o'r boblogaeth mewn cymhariaeth â 0.07 yn 1945. Y rhif yn Lloegr a Chymru oedd 0.02.

DIPHThERIA.—Gweler yn fwy amlwg bob blwyddyn effeithiau y camrau gymerir i ddiogelu plant ac ieuengtid. Yn 1946 ni dderbyniwyd ond 18 o rybuddiau ac ni bu un marwolaeth—Cymherir hyn a 1945 pryd y derbyniwyd 78 o rybuddion ac y bu un marwolaeth.

GWASANAETHAU IECHYD.

GOFALAETH MAMAU A PHLANT.—Gweinyddir yr Adran yma o wasanaeth Meddygol Cyhoeddus gan y Meddyg Sirol a'i gynorthwyr.

Y PLA GWYN.—Gweinyddir ar y rhan fwyaf o'r dioddefwyr yng Nghlinic y *King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association, Bangor*, ond gweinyddir ar ychydig o Hiraethog a Phenmachno yn Wrexham a Machynlleth.

Os bydd angen gofal Sanatorium, derbynnir dioddefwyr yn Iechydfeydd a ganlyn—Iechydfa Gogledd Cymru yn Dinbych; Llangwyfan (cysylltedig ag Iechydfa Gogledd Cymru) Iechydfa Dê Cymru, Talgarth; Bryn Seiont, Caernarfon, a Llangefni. Mae nifer o welyau yn wâg yn yr Iechydfeydd hyn oherwydd diffyg staff. Gofelir am ddiodesfwr y Pla Gwyn wedi iddynt ddechychwelyd o'r Iechydfeydd gan y Cynghorau Sir.

CLEFYDON RHYW, CLWY VENERAL.—Gofaler am yr adran hon gan y Cynhorau Sir.

YSBYTTAI NEILLTUEDIG.—Gellir ymdrin a chlefydau heinrus yn ysbytrai Llandudno, Bangor, Croesynyd a'r "Druid" (Môn), y man triniaeth yn dibynnu ar lle cartrefa'r dioddefwyr. Crewyd anhawster mawr yn yr ysbyttai hyn oherwydd diffyg staff.

TAI.—Cychwynodd llawer o'r awdurdodau lleol i adeiladu tai yn 1946, ac adeiladwyd yng ngwyneb anawsterau mawr o safbwynt defnyddiau a gweithwyr. Ni welwyd fel canlyniad fawr leihad yn nifer y rhai sydd yn byw mewn tai wedi eu gorlenwi ac mewn tai anghymwys ym mhob dosbarth a ofnir nad ellir cartrefu'r cyfryw bobl am beth amser i ddod.

DWR.—Mewn rhai ardaloedd anfodddhaol iawn yw'r cyflenwad dwr. Gobeithir y ddymir ffynhonau, pumpiau a phibellai arhosol ac y gellir rhoddi cyflenwad wedi ei pibellu i bob tŷ.

Yn gywir,

T. H. PIERCE.

(A).

Dr. Heber Pierce's Introduction.

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1946.

I was appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Northern Division on May 14th, 1946, and commenced duties on May 27th, 1946, when I succeeded the late Dr. Travis.

As Dr. Travis had given up duties in 1945 the Northern Division was without a Medical Officer for the period of this Report between January 1st and May 27th, 1946.

For the purpose of my Introductory Remarks the Northern Area (including Bettws-y-Coed) has been taken as one District and the following statistics are compiled from figures for all Districts.

Statistics for individual Districts will be found in Section B—Tables in Common, and Section C—Additional Short Local Reports.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General's figure for the population was 67,847, which was 146 more than in 1945.

BIRTH RATE.—Although the Birth Rate is not as high as that of England and Wales, which is 19.1 per 1000 of the population, it shows an increase from 13.5 in 1945 to 16.28 per 1000 of the population in 1946.

DEATH RATE.—The Death Rate in 1946 fell to 13.5 per 1000 of the population from 15.2 per 1000 in 1945. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.5 per 1000 of the population.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The Infant Mortality Rate fell from 61.4 per 1000 births in 1945 to 37.1 per 1000 births. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales being 43 per 1000 births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There were two maternal deaths during the year, giving a Maternal Mortality of 2.7 per 1000 births, compared with 1.1 per 1000 births in 1945. The Maternal Mortality for England and Wales was 1.43 per 1000 births.

CANCER MORTALITY.—The Cancer Mortality was reduced from 2.64 per 1000 of the population in 1945 to 2.07 per 1000. The Cancer Mortality for England and Wales was 1.76 per 1000 of the population.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The Tuberculosis Death Rate shewed a slight increase over 1945, being 0.73 per 1000 of the population, compared with 0.62. The Tuberculosis Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.53 per 1000 of the population.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS).—The death rate from Enteritis was reduced from 6.6 per 1000 live births in 1945 to 2.7 per 1000 in 1946. The Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 4.4 per 1000 live births.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—There was only one death from Whooping Cough which gave a Mortality Rate of 0.01 per 1000 of the population, compared with 0.07 per 1000 in 1945. The Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 0.02 per 1000.

DIPHTHERIA.—The effects of Diphtheria immunisation of infants and school children is becoming more apparent each year, there being only 18 notifications and no deaths in 1946 compared with 78 notifications and one death in 1945.

HEALTH SERVICES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—This section of Public Health Administration is under the control of the County Medical Officer of Health and his staff.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The majority of patients are primarily treated at the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association Clinic at Bangor, but a few from Hiraethog and parts of Penmachno are seen at Wrexham and Machynlleth clinics respectively.

Patients requiring Sanatorium treatment may be admitted to any one of the following Sanatoria—North Wales Sanatorium, near Denbigh; Llangwyfan (attached to the North Wales Sanatorium); South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth; Bryn Seiont, Caernarvon; or Llangefni.

Shortage of Staff necessitates many beds being kept unoccupied in some of these Hospitals.

After-care of Tuberculous patients is administered by the respective County Authorities.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—This Department is under the control of the County Councils,

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.—Infectious Diseases may be treated at Llandudno, Bangor, Groesynyd Isolation Hospitals, or the Druid Isolation Hospital, Anglesey, depending on where patients reside. Great difficulty has been experienced in these Hospitals also due to lack of Staff.

HOUSING.—During 1946 the various Councils started on their post-war housing schemes and houses were built under great difficulties as regards labour and materials.

The number of houses built did not noticeably alleviate overcrowding and other unsatisfactory accommodation, which exists in all areas, and one is afraid it will be a considerable time before all deserving cases are re-housed.

WATER SUPPLIES.—Water supplies in some districts are very unsatisfactory and it is hoped that wells, standpipes and pumps may, one day, be done away with and all houses have a piped supply.

Yours faithfully,

T. H. PIERCE.

Dr. Lloyd Owen's Introduction.

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Authority.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1946—my 39th Annual Report.

FOREWORD.—Most of the following matter is a repetition of what has been said by me in English in previous Annual Reports.

In the present instance it is being printed in Welsh, which, for once, may have a special appeal to a number of Councillors and Ratepayers.

TALU TEYRNGED.—Fel un a fu yn gyd-swyddog a'r diweddgar Dr. Travis er Hydref, 1908 (39 mlynedd), nis gallaf yma lai na dargan fy ngalar ar ei farwolaeth a ddigwyddodd mor uan wedi iddo ymddeol.

Bu yn gyd-weithiwr a chyfaill teyrngarol i mi ar hyd yr amser.

Er ei oedran mawr (yr oedd dros 85 oed pan fu farw), yr oedd yn heinyf a bywiog hyd y diweds.

Saesneg oedd ei gyfenw, ond yr oedd rhai o'i hynafiaid yn tarddu o Sir Fôn. Yr oedd wedi graddio yn uchel mewn Iechydaeth Gyhoeddus, a bu am ychydig yn cynorthwyo Dr. Fraser, Swyddog Meddygol i'r Pwyllgor Unedig ar y pryd, yn hwn yn 1908 a aeth yn Genhadwr Meddygol i'r India. Yr oedd Dr. Fraser yn olynydd i Dr. Hugh Rees, Swyddog Meddygol cyntaf y Pwyllgor Unedig a sefydlwyd yn 1876—dros 70 mlynedd yn ôl.

Yn y flwyddyn 1908 daeth Deddf i rym yn gorfodi gwneud Archwiliad Meddygol ar bob plentyn ysgol, a hynny o bryd i bryd. Golygai hyn ychwanegiad difrifol at ddyledswyddau Swyddogion Meddygol, a rhannwyd y diriogaeth oedd o dan ofal y Pwyllgor Unedig (ac oedd yn cynnwys Sir Gaernarfon, a rhannau o Siroedd Meirionydd a Môn a Dinbych) yn dri rhanbarth, ac etholwyd y diweddgar Dr. Parry Edwards, a'r diweddgar Dr. Travis a minnau, un i bob rhanbarth.

Yn 1913, wedi pasio Deddf newydd, aeth Dr. Parry-Edwards yn Swyddog Meddygol cyntaf Cyngor Sir Gaernarfon. Syn meddwl nad oedd gan y Cyngor Sir yr un Swyddog Meddygol yn hynny. Pa nifer o Feddygon a Gweinyddesau, a pha nifer o glercod sydd yn eu swyddfa echedd hediw? A thelerau gwasanaeth wedi cynyddu yr un modd.

Aeth Dr. Parry-Edwards a gwaith yr ysgolion gydag ef, a rhannwyd gwaith arall y chwe Ddosbarth a wasanaethid ganddo ef, rhwng Dr. Travis a minnau, yn gyfnewid am waith yr ysgolion a gollasom.

YCHYDIG RHAGOR O GYMRAEG.

Ond i droi at yr Adroddiad Blynnyddol am 1946.

Yn y blynnyddoedd aeth heibio, yr oedd ein rhagymadrodd i'r gyfrol, yn ogystal a'r Adroddiadau ar y gwahanol Ddosbeirith unigol, yn gyfan yn Saesneg, ond gan mai yr un yw'r problemau sydd yn ein cyfarfod bob blwyddyn, ac mai araf iawn ydynt yn cael eu datrys, ac o ganlyniad mai ail-adroddiad i raddau mawr a fu ein rhagymadrodd o fiwyddyn i flwyddyn, a hynny yn Saesneg, a chan fy mod yn deall fod teimlad cryf yn rhai o'r Cyngorau i'r iaith Gymraeg ael ei defnyddio dipyn yn helaethach, yr ydys, eleni, wedi rhoi y Sylwadau Arweiniol canlynol i'n newn Cymraeg.

(1) Y CANSER.—Estyn cyonrthwyon i'r Meddygon i'w ddarganfod yn gynnar. Y Wladwriaeth i gynnig Archwiliad Meddygol rhad ar bawb oll bob blwyddyn.

Cael triniaeth cynnar gyda Radium neu trwy wasanaeth llawfeddygol fedrus, neu trwy'r ddau foddion gyda'i gilydd.

(2) AFIECHYDON ANFOESOLDEB (*Veneral*)—A ddylid gosod gorfodaeth ar Feddygon i'w hysbysu fel gydag Afiechydon Heintus cyffredin? A ddylid cyfrannu addysg i blant parthed y berthynas rhwng y ddau ryw?

(3) TIWBERCIWLOSIS (Neu Y PLA GWYN, neu yn fyr a mwy cyfleus, y T.B.).—Mae Silicosis a Pneumono-coniosis yn dal perthynas agos a'r T.B. Mae Cymdeithas Tiwberciwlosis y Gofeb Gymreig yn brwydro yn egniol yn erbyn y Pla Gwyn. Anelir at Archwiliad Meddygol ar bawb trwy "*Mass Radiography*" (Radiograffio pawb oll) er mwyn cael gwybodaeth gynnar, a chael gwell siawns i drin yr afiechyd.

Argymhella y Cyngorau fod archwiliad gan Feddyg Anifeiliaid ar wartheg yn gyffredinol, a hyrwyddir cynrychu a gwerthu llefrith T.T.

Yma tynnir sylw at Adroddiad Dr. Wade ar y treng-radd uchel ymysg Chwarelwyr. Gwnaed ymchwiliad ddiweddarach gan y Meddygon Sutherland a Bryson, a thrydydd ymchwiliad gan Dr. Chalke ar ran Cymdeithas y Gofeb Gymreig.

Nid un dull, ond cyfaniad o ddulliau sydd yn angenrheidiol i ymladd yn erbyn y T.B.

Awgrymaf hysbysiad Dwbl (*Dual Notification*) o'r afiechyd yma, sef, yn gyntaf, Hysbysiad Rhagbaratowl o achosion a ddylid eu gwyllo, ac yna Hysbysiad Pendant wedi cael sicrwydd am bresenoldeb yr afiechyd (gwel isod parthed tiwberciwlosis a Phwnc Diheintio, a Phwnc Tai a Phwnc llefrith, etc.,

(4) TIWBERCIWLOSIS. (Ymchwiliad Clement Davies).—Cymer Comisiwn y Llywodraeth (o dan Mr. Clement Davies, A.S., K.C., a Dr. Coutts) a gynhaliodd eisteddiadau yng Ngwanwyn 1938, mewn gwahanol fannau o Gymru (gan gynnwys eisteddiad ychwanegol yng Nghaernarfon ar argymhelliaid y sawl sydd yn ysgrifennu hyn o lith) le amlwg yn y rhestr o ymchwiliadau i achos graddau eithriadol o ymosodiad y tiwberciwlosis ar Ddosbarth Gwledig Gwyrfa, yn ogystal ag ar Ddosbeirith a Siroedd Cymreig eraill, ar hyd y blynyddoedd.

(5) PWYLLGOR SIROL GOFAL TIWBERCIWLOSIS.—Erbyn hyn, mae'n hyfrydwch dweyd, y mae Cyngor Sir Caernarfon (fel Cynghorau Sir eraill yn ddiau) wedi cychwyn Pwyllgor Gofal Tiwberciwlosis, neu fel e'i gelwid ar y cychwyn, *After-Care Committee* (Pwyllgor Gofal Dilynol)—gyda phenodiadau o ragor o Ymwelyddesau Iechydol. Mae cael corff cyflawn o Ymwelyddesau Iechydol yn fater hanfodol yn y cysylltiad yma.

Os ofnir colli y gair *After-Care* o deitl y pwyllgor, gellir ei alw yn "Bwyllgor Gofal Dilynol ac o'r Dechreuad Cyntaf." A hefyd yn "Bwyllgor Amddiffyn"—i ddyfeisio sut i ddiogelu y rhai sydd yn gorfod dod i gysylltiad a'r claf heintus.

Buwyd yn hir yn dechreu ar y gwaith, canys yr oedd Adran 173 (2) o Ddeddf Iechyd y Cyhoedd, 1931, yn darparu fel ag y gallai Cyngor Sir weud trefniadau tuagat Ofal-Dilynol (*After-Care*) i bersonnau oeddynt o dan driniaeth am y T.B. Erbyn hyn, y mae Cyngor Sir Gaernarfon (fel engraffit) wedi penodi Pwyllgor Gofal T.B., yn cael ei wneud i fynny o 38 o aelodau, sef 24 oddiar y Cyngor Sir a 14 arall, sef i gynrychioli pob un o'r Cynghorau Dosbarth yn y Sir. Darperir symiau sylweddol o wahanol ffynnonellau i ychwanegu at ennillion teuluoedd tiwberciwlaidd.

Yn dilyn yr ymdrechion hyn o du y Cyngor Sir, addawyd gan y Gweinidog Iechyd ar y pryd (Mr. Ernest Brown) gynorthwy hael gan y Llywodraeth tuagat gynorthwyo gwaith oedd yn galw mor uchel, gan gynnwys archwiliadau trwy gyfrwng y Pelydrau X., a hynny ar y boblogaeth yn eu crynswth (*Mass Radiography*).

Y T.B. A PHWNC TAI.—Ym mhob cynllun o Dai Cyngor, da fyddai cael tai o *dri* maint-ioli, o leiaf, a rhagor o ystafelloedd gwely yn ôl maintioli y tŷ. Byddai y tai mwyaf, nid yn unig ar gyfer teuluoedd mawr, ond hefyd ar gyfer teuluoedd llai, ond bod un (neu ragor hwyrach) o'r teulu yn dioddef oddi wrth y T.B. Hwyrach y deuai Pwyllgor Gofalaeth T.B. perthynol i'r Cyngor Sir, ymlaen i helpu y teulu i dalu y rhent uwch.

DI-HEINTIO MEWN T.B. A CHLEFYDAU HEINTUS CYFFREDIN.

Mae angen diheintio :

(1) Ystafelloedd, yn enwedig yr ystafell-wely (muriau, nenfwd, llawr, dodrefn a phethau celyd eraill).

(2) Y pethau perthynol i wely, dilladau, lleni, clustogau, carpedi a phethau eraill o'r un natur.

Dylid cael a ganlyn :—

(1) Gorsaf agos at ddiheintio gyda pheiriannau Ager. Byddai Golchdy (*Laundry*) yn yr un orsaf (ac yn perthyn i'r un Awdurdod) yn gaffaeliad mawr ar gyfer y T.B. a'r clefydau eraill.

(2) Nis gwn a fyddai yn ymarferol cael FAN (*Van*) gyda Pheiriant Ager Symudol at ddiheintio pan fyddai yr Orsaf Ddiheintio yn rhy bell i ffwrdd.

(3) *Swyddog Diheintio*.—Hwyrach y byddai Swyddog arbennig felly yn fanteisiol mewn gwahanol ganghennau o'r gwaith—mewn achos o T.B. neu ar ôl y clefydau heintus cyffredin—a heblaw diheintio y tŷ a'i gynnwys, ddiheintio hefyd ysgolion a neuaddau &c.

Gyda golwg ar y T.B. y mae yr angen yn codi, nid yn unig ar ôl i'r dioddefydd fynd i'r Sanatorium neu ar ôl marwolaeth y dioddefydd, ond hefyd yn gyfnodol yn ystod bywyd y claf gartref.

Y mae y pwnc o ddiheintio yn drwyadl (mewn achos o'r T.B. &c.) yn llawn o anhawsterau ac yn codi'r cwestiwn o ddiheintio carpedi, matiau a hefyd ddilladau gwerthfawr nas gellir eu golchi. Hefyd, y cwestiwn o grafu'r papur oddiar y waliau a thrwsio'r plastr ac ail-liwio neu bapuro, a hwyrach paentio neu farnishio'r gwaith coed. Pwy sydd i dalu'r gost—y tenant neu'r perchennog, neu'r Cyngor?

Hefyd, diheintio pethau o dŷ heintus cyn eu gwerthu (gwerthu yn breifat, neu i siop ail-w, neu mewn *Jumble Sale* &c.).

CLEFYDAU HEINTUS AC YSBYTAI AR EU CYFER.

Cymerodd Cyngor Sir Gaernarfon ddwy ysbyty drosodd.

(a) Ysbyty Frech Wen (Glanrafon) a godwyd gan Gyngor Dosbarth Gwyrfai tua 40 llynedd yn ôl.

(b) Ysbyty y Clefydau Heintus eraill (Galltysil) a gymerwyd drosodd oddi wrth Fwr-isdref Caernarfon.

(c) Ysbyty cyffelyb ym Mangor.

(d) Ysbyty cyffelyb eto yn Llandudno.

(e) Ysbyty cyffelyb yn Nyffryn Conwy (Groesynyd).

(f) Ysbyty cyffelyb yn Sir Fôn (Y Druid).

Nid oes gan Sir Feirionnydd ysbyty ar gyfer Clefydau Heintus, ond bu ganddynt un ag Nghorwen (Colomendy) am dymor yn ystod y rhyfel. Mae Cyngor Sir Gaernarfon ar hyn o yd yn caniatáu iddynt anfon cleifion o Sir Feirionnydd i'w hysbyty hwy yng Nghaernarfon ewn achosion neilltuoel.

Y mae'n orfodol hysbysu'r Frech Goch a'r Pâs ond nid y Frech Ieir (*Chicken Pox*) na'r wy pennau (*Mumps*). Un adeg gwnaethpwyd yn orfodol hysbysu yr achos cyntaf (yn unig) anhob tŷ, o'r Frech Goch a'r Pâs. Feallai y byddai hynny eto yn ddigonol, neu yn well, y ddau hos cyntaf, ond nid holl blant y teulu.

Nid yw *Scabies* (yr Ymgrafu) nac *Impetigo* yn dod o dan y penawd Clefyd Heintus. Nid ydynt yn dwymyn trwy y cyfansoddiad ond eu bod yn heintus o groen i groen.

Y mae darpariaeth yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Bangor ar gyfer Afiechydon Anfoesoldeb.

BUCH-FRECHU AC IMIWNEIDDIO (Neu Cyn-ddiogelu).—Y cyntaf yn erbyn y Frech-wen a'r llall yn erbyn y Diphtheria. Mae y Cyngorau Sir a'u Swyddogion Iechydol, yn effro i'w gyda'r gwaith o geisio caledu (neu ymarfogi) (Imiwneiddio) y plant yn erbyn y Diphtheria.

Y PWNGC O DDADANSODDFA IECHYD GYHOEDDUS. (PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY)

Sefydlodd y Llywodraeth, oherwydd amgylchiadau Rhyfel, Ddadansoddfa (*Laboratory*) ag Ngorsaf Arbrosi (ynglŷn â Physgodfeydd) Conwy. Bu hwn o dan Dr. Robinson hyd nes do dderbyn penodiad uchel yn Lerpwl. Gellir gobeithio y daw y Ddadansoddfa hon, neu ffryw sefydliad, i fod yn barhaol yng Ngogledd Cymru. Yn ôl y siarad diweddar am wneud angor yn ganolfan bwysig o dan Gyfundrefn yr Ysbyty, mae yn debyg y bydd ym Mangor dadansoddfa gyflawn, beth bynnag a wneir o Ddadansoddfa Conwy.

LLEFRITH (hefyd Hufen, Menyn a Chaws).—Dylid trefnu i Arolygwr Iechydol pob cyngor, yn ychwanegol at waith arolygu bwydydd a chyffuriau y Cyngor Sir, gan gymeryd amplau o lefrith yn rheolaidd. Gwneir hyn i brofi glanweithdra a chryfder a di-dwylledd y lefrith, pethau sydd mor bwysig i Fabanod a Phlant ac i Weiniaid. Dylai fod ychwaneg o samplu i'w ffenyn i wlyio rhag dulliau heb fod yn ofalus a glanwaith.

Sut i hyrwyddo cynrychiad Llefrith Teitlledig (Graddedig, Gwarantedig, Profedig (trwy iwberculín), Pasteureiddiedig). A ddylid pasteureiddio pob llefrith masnachol, o leiaf hyd nes defnyddir dulliau mwy ymddiriedadwy o lefrith-gynrychu?

Y mae rhai ffatrioedd wedi rhoi heibio cynrychu menyn a hufen, gan anfon y llefrith eidd eu basteureiddio (ei uchel-boethi yn briodol) i ysgolion neu drefydd.

Mae ansawdd llefrith i Blant Ysgol, a phawb, yn bwysig. Y mae cael archwiliad rheolaidd an Fil-feddyg (Meddyg Anifeiliaid) ar wartheg godro, a chael profi trwyadl ar lefrith, hufen, menyn &c., yn dra phwysig.

Mae son am *Preserved Cream* (Hufen Cadw) a *Confectioner's Cream*, ac, wrth gwr, *Ice Cream* (Hufen Rhewedig neu Rew Hufenol).

Wedi haint ymdaenol o'r *Typhoid* yn Aberystwyth (y gallwyd ei olrhain i *Ice Cream* a gwerthwyd gan un person arbennig), gwneir rheol y bydd yn rhaid i'r llefrith a ddefnyddir gael ei uchel-boethi, nes lladd unrhyw fan-hadau heintus a all fod ynddo.

Gofynnaf yma a ddylid gwneud perchenogion ffermydd (yn hytrach na'r tenant) yn gyfrifol am adgyweiriadau i feudai fel ag y maent am dai annedd? Hefyd, yn gyfrifol am ddarparu aeth-dŷ (*dairy*) priodol, sef lle ar wahan i'r Bwtri? Dylai y naill neu'r llall wneud y gwaith angenrheidiol.

CIG.—Oherwydd ammodau Rhyfel a'r angenrheidrwydd o ddognu bwydydd, ae rheolaeth Lladd-dai o dan weision y Llywodraeth, a thrwy drugaredd daeth lladd anifeiliaid ddi-boen (neu ar amrantiad) trwy foddion anghreulon (ac nid an-nynol) (*Humane Slaughtering*) sef trwy eu saethu yn farwol cyn eu gwaedu, yn orfodol ac oll-gyffredinol, ac i aros felly ni obeithiwyd.

Da gweled *Refrigerators* (Cypyrddau at rewi neu fferu cigoedd) wedi dyfod yn gyffred mewn siopau.

Mae y rhyfel fel pe wedi gwneud tri dosbarth o gig yn lle dau. Nid *sound (or Fit)* a *unsound (or Unfit)*, nid iach a Chymwys, ac Afiach ac Anghymwys, on *Good Meat*, *Meat Fit for Manufacturing purposes*, and *Unfit Meat*.

CYFLENWAD DWFR.—Dylai pob gwaith dwfr, pa un bynnag a'i eiddo y Cyngor a'i eiddo Cwmni Preifat, fod o dan arolygiaeth fanwl, a dylid galw am Archwiliad ar y dwfr o ran Ma hadau (*Bacteria*) niweidiol (*Bacteriological Examination*) yn rheolaidd a thra aml. Dylai fod Dwfr beiriannydd Trwyddedig at alwad pob Awdurdod Iechydol. Hyd yma, mae gormod o ddibyniad ar Ffynhonnau a Phympiau a *Standpipes*.

Dylid trefnu Cynlluniau Dwfr ar gyfer pob Treflan bach (nid yn unig pentrefi mawr) a hyd y mae yn bosibl ar gyfer casgliadau o dai llai na hyn, ac hefyd ar gyfer pob fferm (yn enwedig lle y gwerthir llefrith) sydd heb gyflenwad pibelllog. Ac nid yn unig er mwyn purdeb y dwfr yfed ond er llw o amcanion eraill, gan gynnwys swm digonol o ddwfr ar gyfer cyfundrefn o garth-ffo gyda chyfnwedd ceudai sych i fod yn geudai dwfr.

Dylid mabwysiadu Clorinaswn (*Chlorination*) rheolaidd (yn ychwanegol at Ffiltrasio) mewn cysylltiad a phob gwaith dwfr helaeth, a hefyd mewn gweithiau dwfr llai, os profa'r Archwiliad neu Ddadansoddiad yn anfodddhaol.

DWFR AMHEUS.—Sut i'w buro at yfed, pan allan o gyrraedd dwfr diamheuol bur. Berw am bum munyd yn gyntaf.

Y TROBWyNT O RYFEL I HEDDWCH.

Ym mis Mai, 1945, daeth y trobwynt, pan ildiodd yr Almaen, ond y mae Adferiad wedi bod yn araf, a chymmer Adferiad Prydain gyfnod hir o amser.

ADGYWEIRIADAU I DAI A PHETHAU PERTHYNOL.—Anhawsder i sicrhau llafur cyfarwydd a defnyddiau angenrheidiol. Gyda'r prinder o Lafur cyfarwydd, a Defnyddiau, y mae y gwaith wedi codi yn fawr.

GORLENWAD TAI.—Yn araf y lleihawyd y gorlenwad a achoswyd gan y Noddedigion a Ffoedigion, ac heblaw Noddedigion a Ffoedigion, yr oedd nifer o Filwyr (yn perthyn i'r Fydd) Y Llynges a'r Llu Awyr, yn preswyllo mewn gwersylloedd dros dymor, neu fwy neu lai parhaol ac mewn Tai Preifat.

Mewn ambell i ardal yr oedd ychwanegiad gymaint a thrydedd ran o'r boblogaeth wedi cymeryd lle, megis lle codid y rhanbarth o dan ofal ysgrifennydd hyn o linellau, o 72,000 i 96,000. Nid cyfrifoldeb bychan oedd hyn ar unrhyw Swyddog, er i'r cyfrifoldeb fod yn rhannog rhyngdd a'r Arolygwyr Iechyd ardderchog, ac eraill.

YR ANGEN AM DAI TEILWNG—RHAI IACH A HELAETH.

Y FELDITH O DAMPRWYDD CODI NEU DAMPRWYDD O'R DDAEAR.—Ofer ceisio atal y gwaith am sicrhau safon o ragoroldeb uwch ac uwch o hyd ymhob cyfeiriad. Yn fy marn i, bydd y gwaith yn parhau am nifer cynyddol o dai gwell a mwy teilwng—nid yn unig tai yn glir oddi wrth deffygion yn yr adeiladwaith ac oddi wrth Dampwrwydd (lleithder), ond o dai helaethach er mwyn osgoi gorlenwad.

Gyda golwg ar Dampwrwydd neu Leithder—y mae y ffurf melltigedig ohonno, sef *Dampwrwydd Codi*, neu Dampwrwydd o'r Ddaear, a achosir oddi wrth *Damp-proof Course* (Cwrs atal lleithder) diffygiol, neu oherwydd absenoldeb y cyfryw Gwrs (yn y tai hynaf i gyd)—y mae y ffurf hwn a Dampwrwydd y nesaf peth i anfeddyginiaethol. Gellir yn briodol alw hwn "Y FELDITH O DAMPRWYDD CODI."

Dylai hyn fod yn rhybudd i Ben-saeri ac Adeiladwyr y Tai Cyngor newydd trwy'r wlad—dylid gwneud sylfaeni pob tŷ yn berffaith sych a llaith-brawf, neu fe defnir miliynau o arian i'w ffwrdd. A chyda llaw, oni ellid defnyddio darnau wâst neu wrthodedig o lechfaen ein Chwara yn y cysylltiad yma. 'Rwyf wedi awgrymu hyn wrth fy Nghyngorau cyn bod y son am ddefnyddio y cyfryw ddefnydd, wedi ei gymhwyso yn briodol, at doi tai, yn wyneb y diffyg presennol mewn llechi purpasol.

Heblaw bod yn sownd neu ddi-anaf o ran Adeiladwaith (*structure*), y mae cael cyfartaledd uchel o dai o faintioli mwy, a rhai a mwy o ystafelloedd yn angenrheidiol, er mwyn osgoi gorlenwad.

I gyfarfod a hyn, dylai Tai neu y Fflatiau a adeiledir mewn safleoedd newydd wahaniaethu yn fawr mewn maintioli, hynny yw, yn y nifer o ystafelloedd, yn enwedig yn y nifer o ystafelloedd-gwely, yn ôl y gwahaniaeth enfawr a geir ym maintioli y gwahanol deuluoedd, o dyaid o ddim ond un person i fynny i deulu o 10 aelod neu ragor.

Mewn llyfr o Futholeg Groeg neu Rufeinig, desgrifir Lleidr Pen-ffordd, yr hwn, am ryw reswm neu gilydd, a gadwai wely at wasanaeth y rhai a ddisgynnai i'w law. Os digwyddai y Teithiwr fod yn rhy dal i'r gwely, llifiai y lleidr ddarn o bob coes i ffordd. Os digwyddai i'r truan fod yn un byr iawn o gorph, dirdynid ei gorph byr nes cyrhaedd ei draed at droed y gwely.

Ond nis gall ein Cynghorau ystumio maintioli teuluoedd i gyfarfod a maintioli tai yn null y Carn-leidr hwnnw. Rhaid cael tai o wahanol faintioli—3 a rhagor o fathau.

Sonir o dan y penawd TIWBERCIWLOSIS am yr angenrheidrwydd anhepgorol o gael digon o ystafelloedd gwely mewn tŷ lle mae un aelod neu ragor yn dioddef oddi wrth y T.B. Y mae cael gwell gwahannu ar y ddau ryw, hefyd, yn galw am nifer digonol o ystafelloedd gwely.

A gaf fi ychwanegu y dylai fod ymhob tŷ gweithiwr :—parlwr (wrth gwrs), baddondy (yn y llofft), gyda dwfr oer a dwfr poeth, a dau geudy dwfr—un yn y tŷ a'r llall y tu allan.

Ac mewn hen dai (hen o'u cymharu a'r tai newydd a adeiledir) dylai pob Nen-ffenestr (*skylight*) gael ei newid i fod yn ffenestr *Dormer*—y gwydr yn unionsyth yn lle ar wastad.

TRAENIO A CHARTHFFOSI.—Yn dilyn, neu yn cyd-redeg a Chynllun Dwfr, dylai y mannau a nodwyd uchod gael eu cynnysgaedu ymhellach a Chyfundrefn Garthffosol, a dyliid newid pob ceudy sych i fod yn geudy dwfr.

YSGARTHIAINT CYHOEDDUS.—Yr un ffunud, dyliid estyn y Gyfundrefn Ysgarthiant Cyhoeddus i bob pentref a threflan a phob casgliad o dai llai na hynny.

ADEILADAU GWASGAROG AC UNIGOL.—Soniwyd am bentrefi a threflannau a chasgliadau o dai, ond beth am adeiladau unigol a gwasgarog? Dylasai fod y perchennogion wedi gofalu am y cyfleusderau o'r cychwyn, ond yn niffyg hynny, eu dyledswydd yw gwneuthur hynny yn awr a rhag-blaen.

PA LE I DYNNU'R LLINELL?—Rhaid addef ei bod yn aml yn beth anhawdd i benderfynnu pryd y dyliid estyn neu wrthod estyn cyfleusterau cyhoeddus i dai unigol a gwasgarog, gan gynwys ffermydd a chasgliadau bychan o dai. Byddai yn dda pe gellid cytuno ar rywegwyddorion ymarferol. Tybiwn, mewn rhan, beth bynnag, mai mater *actuarial* (ys dywedir) ydyw, hynny yw, beth a wir dalai oreu i'r Cyhoedd neu Gymdeithas yn y pendraw.

LLYGOD FFRENGIG A LLYGOD BACH.—Ymgymrir a'r gwaith hwn gan y Cynghorau lleol, ond gan y Sir ynglŷn âg Amaethyddiaeth.

GOFALAFTH MAMAU A BABANOD.—Y mae dyledswyddau y Cyngor Sir o dan Ddeddf y Byd-Wragedd (*Midwives Act, 1936*) wedi ei dirpwyo i Gymdeithasau Gweinyddesol y Sir a'r gwahanol Ddosbeirith. Rhydd y Cyngor Sir gymorth-swm (*grant*) sylweddol.

TRENG-RADD ESGOROL A THRENG-RADD MABANOL.—Hefyd Treng-radd Babanod Marw-anedig. Sut y gallwn ni—Yr Awdurdodau Dosbarth—gynorthwyo i leihau y rhain? O leiaf, drwy geisio dyrchafu Safon Tai a Iechydaeth yn gyffredinol.

BETH AM ATAL DAMWEINIAU?—Mae perthynas agos rhwng Atal Damweiniau ag Atal Afiechydon. Mae'r ddau yn foddion i dynnu i lawr y Treng-radd Blynnyddol. Rhennir Damweiniau yn rhai a ddigwyddant gartref ar yr aelwyd (megis plentyn yn llosgi) neu a ddigwyddant oddicartref. Ynglŷn â damweiniau gartref, gall plant a rhieni dderbyn addysg trwy yr Ysgolion Dyddiol a Phwyllgor Addysg y Sir. Efo damweiniau tuallan i gartref, gall y Cyngor Sir a Phwyllgor Heddlu wneud llawer drwy bosti budiol &c.

Ceir Poster i Llenyddiaeth trwy ymuno a'r Gymdeithas "Diogelwch yn gyntaf peth" sydd erbyn hyn wedi tyfu i fod yn Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Atal Damweiniau.

YSTADEGAU BYWYDOL (*Vital Statistics*).—Fel moddion cymharu, cellir crybwyll fod (1) Y Genedigaeth-radd; (2) Y Treng-radd ac yn (3) Y Treng-radd Mabanol (Babanod o dan flwydd oed, yn Lloegr a Chymru (ynghyd) yn y flwyddyn 1946 yn 19.1, 11.5, a 43.0, o'u cymharu a 16.1, 11.4 a 46.0 yn 1945, ac felly yn uwch o ran genedigaeth-radd, ychydig bach yn uwch o ran Treng-radd, ac ychydig yn is o ran Treng-radd Mabanol.

E. LLOYD OWEN.

B.—TABLES~IN~COMMON.

(Furnishing much of the matter demanded by the Ministry of Health in a condensed tabular form).

Table I. VITAL STATISTICS.

(Note.—Rate per 1000 of the Population unless otherwise specified.)

BIRTHS:	(Live)	(a) Total Number	.. .. .
	(b) Boys	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(c) Girls	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(d) Live Birth-rate (on Registrar-General's figures)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(e) Live Birth-rate for England and Wales (per 1000 of population)—19.1	.. .. .	.. .. .
DEATHS:	(a) Total number from all causes (civilians only)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) Males	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(c) Females	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(d) General Death-rate (on Registrar-General's Figures)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(e) Death-rate for England and Wales—11.5	.. .. .	.. .. .
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR:	(a) Number	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) Infant Mortality (rate per 1000 live Births)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(c) Infant Mortality for England and Wales —43.0	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(d) Deaths of Legitimate Infants: Number	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(e) Do. do. Mortality (per 1000 live births)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(f) Deaths of Illegitimate Infants: Number	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(g) Do. do. Mortality (per 1000 live births)	.. .. .	.. .. .
DEATHS OF ELDERLY PERSONS (65 years and upwards):	(a) Number	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) Senile Mortality	.. .. .	.. .. .
ILLEGITIMATE AND STILL-BIRTH BIRTH-RATES	No. of Illegitimate Births (live)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Illegitimate Birth-rate (Percentage of Total live Births—see above)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	No. of Stillbirths (a) Total.	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) Legitimate	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(c) Illegitimate	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Still-birth Birth-rate (per 1000 live Births)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Still-birth Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Still-birth Birth-rate for England and Wales (per 1000 of population)—0.53	.. .. .	.. .. .
MATERNAL (including Puerperal) MORTALITY	(Deaths connected with Childbirth and Pregnancy): Total	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(a) From Sepsis	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) From Other Causes	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(c) Maternal Mortality (per 1000 live Births)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(d) Ditto for England and Wales (per 1000 Births).	.. .. .	.. .. .
ZYMOTIC MORTALITY (Deaths from the so-called Principal Zymotic Diseases. See table of Infectious Diseases):	(a) Number of Deaths	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) Zymotic Mortality	.. .. .	.. .. .
DEATHS FROM CANCER (and allied malignant diseases):	(a) Number of Deaths	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) Cancer Mortality	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(c) Ditto for England and Wales	.. .. .	.. .. .
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES (Non-Tubercular):	(a) Number of Deaths	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) Respiratory (non-Tubercular) Mortality	.. .. .	.. .. .
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS:	(a) Number of Deaths	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) Tubercular Mortality	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(c) Ditto for England and Wales	.. .. .	.. .. .
DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA	(a) Number of Deaths	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) Influenza Mortality	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(c) Mortality for England and Wales	.. .. .	.. .. .
DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:	(a) Number	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(b) Percentage of total deaths	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(c) Ditto for England and Wales	.. .. .	.. .. .
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM: An Eye-Affection of the New-born:			
(a) No. of Cases notified.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
b) Cases Treated at home—(1) Total Number	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(2) No. where vision unimpaired	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(3) No. where vision impaired	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(4) No. where Total Blindness followed.	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(5) No. which proved fatal	.. .. .	.. .. .
(c) Cases treated in Hospital—(1) Total Number	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(2) No. where vision unimpaired	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(3) No. where vision impaired	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(4) No. where Total Blindness followed	.. .. .	.. .. .
	(5) No. which proved fatal	.. .. .	.. .. .

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Penmaenmawr U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hirwaethog R.D.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Gwynfa R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Bellwysydd U.D.
A	231	77	224	52	68	91	76	187	89	192	26	67	63	432	282	122	10
B	116	40	120	26	41	45	39	99	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
C	115	37	104	26	27	46	37	88	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
D	18.36	17.5	13.19	17.23	16.76	15.35	16.09	18.26	17.17	20.0	16.4	17.12	13.1	17.5	16.6	18.3	12.78
E	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
F	163	57	235	47	62	89	66	141	57	146	32	56	70	398	262	95	14
G	72	36	109	21	25	46	43	78	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
H	91	21	126	26	37	43	23	63	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
I	112.17	12.9	13.83	15.58	15.28	15.06	13.99	13.76	11.0	15.2	20.18	14.31	17.9	16.5	15.5	14.16	17.9
J	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
K	8	2	6	2	4	3	3	8	5	9	-	2	3	18	13	7	-
L	34.63	25.9	26.7	36.46	58.82	32.96	39.47	42.78	56.1	4.6	-	25.9	47.6	41.6	46.1	5.6	-
M	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
N	7	2	6	2	4	3	3	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O	33.49	29.41	29.7	43.47	62.5	37.50	41.66	37.73	60.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	45.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	22	9	22	6	4	11	4	28	6	15	1	6	3	28	25	14	-
U	9.52	11.68	9.82	11.53	5.82	12.08	5.26	14.97	6.7	7.8	3.8	8.9	4.7	6.4	8.8	11.3	-
V	5	3	5	1	2	4	1	7	-	4	-	-	1	12	2	2	-
W	5	3	4	1	2	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	21.64	38.96	20.04	19.23	29.41	43.95	13.90	37.43	-	20.8	-	-	15.8	2.7	3.5	16.2	-
Z	0.39	0.68	0.29	0.33	0.49	0.67	0.21	0.68	-	0.41	-	-	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.2	-
A	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
B	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
C	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.00), Small-pox—(0.00), Measles—(0.00), Scarlet Fever—(0.00), Whooping Cough—(0.02), Diphtheria and M. Croup—(0.01), Influenza—(0.08), Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)—(4.4) per 1000 Births in this last case.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A 1213	893	2840	4472	3814	23883	44066	36889	93079	2213	1450	1120	3390	93475	22460	75915	4472	
B12570	4389	16980	3016	4057	5907	4723	10240	5181	9561	1585	3912	3908	24030	16890	6706	782	
C11029	4132	19281	3639	4433	4270	5842	8235	5147	1340	1802	3546	4079	24180	16680	7170	959	
D																	
E10960	4480	13679	3162	4021	4628	5643	8018	6061	8469	1449	3599	3986	23947	16441	7417	912	
F 4991	2247	5540	1497	1851	2233	2784	3967	3093	3906	575	1621	1831	11726	8084	3653	398	
G 5969	2233	8139	1665	2140	2395	2859	4051	2968	4563	874	1978	2155	12221	8357	3764	514	
H10.36	4.91	5.97	0.67	1.06	0.24	0.1	0.27	0.05	3.82	3.08	3.21	1.03	0.34	0.17	0.09	0.17	
I 2738	1303	2820	781	1051	-	1543	2153	1800	2102	475	878	1079	6572	4379	1773	195	
J 2668	1290	2559	772	1021	-	1519	2147	1747	2085	377	877	1058	6526	4319	1750	190	
K 9774	4444	10337	2750	3793	-	5530	7858	5047	8035	1759	3547	4124	23987	16827	7090	719	
L 3.58	3.41	3.66	3.52	3.61	-	3.64	3.66	2.8	3.82	3.70	4.04	3.82	3.65	3.84	4.00	3.68	
M 1.02	1.01	1.09	1.01	1.03	-	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.26	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	
N13862	5884	16775	4156	5808	-	7747	10628	7000	11808	3071	5592	6629	34293	23959	9848	1139	
O 5.19	4.65	6.55	5.38	5.68	-	5.1	4.95	4.0	5.66	8.15	6.38	6.27	5.26	5.55	5.63	5.99	
P 1.13	1.49	1.62	1.36	1.53	-	1.4	1.35	1.33	1.47	1.75	1.88	1.61	1.43	1.42	1.39	1.58	
Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
S75835	11286	318	14574	24645	29600	16986	32244	29180	19076	29198	3797	4152	24170	17370	7433	4953	
T 295	42	769	58	98	117	66	129	120	179	121	81	66	201	167	164	19	
U 28	13	30	15	14	18	13	21	21	24	21	16	16	42	43	14	11	
V 163	57	235	47	62	89	66	141	57	146	32	56	70	398	262	95	14	
W 72	36	109	21	25	46	43	78	33	74	17	30	30	221	136	43	5	
X 91	21	126	26	37	43	23	63	24	72	15	26	40	177	126	52	9	
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
E 2	-	3	-	2	2	-	6	2	4	-	-	-	1	2	6	5	
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
H 8	3	8	-	6	6	3	8	1	8	1	2	2	30	9	7	1	
I 1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	-	-	
J 1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
L 24	6	40	5	10	13	10	21	12	36	4	10	13	77	46	10	3	
M 1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	
N 23	6	41	13	12	10	6	23	9	14	4	9	10	41	24	8	3	
O 34	16	70	14	14	21	21	43	10	22	13	15	12	75	53	22	4	
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Q 4	2	9	1	1	4	-	1	3	4	1	4	4	13	12	2	1	
R 6	3	8	3	-	4	4	6	2	9	1	2	2	15	9	2	1	
S 3	1	4	-	1	2	2	-	2	5	-	-	1	9	5	4	-	
T 2	1	-	1	2	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	4	2	4	-	
U 3	2	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	6	3	-	-	
V 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	
W	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Y 4	-	7	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	3	6	2	-	
Z 5	1	5	4	2	4	-	3	2	13	-	5	6	23	24	6	-	
A	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
B	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C 7	1	6	1	3	2	1	4	3	5	1	1	3	9	8	4	-	
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E 1	2	4	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	
F 4	3	1	-	2	3	2	4	2	3	-	2	-	11	6	1	1	
G 28	8	19	2	4	9	12	9	2	-	5	3	9	63	41	14	-	
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
L	-	2	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table II.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.—In England and Wales, the Case-Rate (number of Notifications per 1000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows :—

Small-pox—(0.00), Scarlet Fever—(1.38), Diphtheria— and M. Croup—(0.28), Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.02) Erysipelas—(0.22). and Pneumonia—(0.89).

Calculated in relation to the number of Births, the Case-Rate of Puerperal Fever with that of Puerperal Pyrexia was 8.50 per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) registered.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (0.05). Whooping Cough (2.28) Measles (3.92).

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS and OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

N.B.—The number of Fatal Cases of Fever are given in Table II.

TUBERCULOSIS See below

[illegible]

TUBERCULOSIS: NEW, TREATED AND FATAL CASES.

NEW CASES

(a) Primary Notifications, including cases notified by Tuberculosis Physician	..	..	H
(b) Other New Cases	..	..	A
(c) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	..	..	J
(1) Males	..	..	K
(2) Females	..	..	L
(d) Non-Pulmonary	..	..	M
(1) Males	..	..	N
(2) Females	..	..	O
TOTAL CASES: (a) Total	..	..	P
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	..	..	Q
(1) Males	..	..	R
(2) Females	..	..	S
(c) Non-Pulmonary	..	..	T
(1) Males	..	..	U
(2) Females	..	..	V
(d) Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths: (1) Number	..	..	W
(2) Percentage of Total Tuberculosis Deaths	..	..	X

CASES ADMITTED to Hospital or Sanatorium: (a) Total

[illegible]

* The so-called "Principal Zymotic Diseases."

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A	56	-	50	-	9	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	6	22	10	-
B	50	-	50	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	10	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	6	-	-	-	9	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	10	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	10	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	10	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	344	46	54	36	22	137	1134	-	45	756	580	-	120	264	-	840
L	504	49	54	42	29	112	1161	-	47	756	-	-	190	380	-	840
M	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-
N	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-
O	-	-	-	-	-	71	210	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	50	-
P	21	26	6	29	12	34	24	-	7	-	11	-	50	20	-	120
Q	129	21	20	22	12	12	20	-	5	16	13	-	-	71	-	-
R	5	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	8	19	-	15	32	-	-
S	5	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	8	19	-	15	32	-	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
U	5	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	98	9	-	-	18	-	14	-
V	5	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	98	9	-	-	18	-	14	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	1002	81	380	52	112	28	83	121	39	505	30	146	24	620	53	3
D	50	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
F	50	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
H	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	3278	1500	4631	887	1164	-	1534	3343	1702	2390	550	1015	1300	6572	2300	218
K	2310	-	-	674	900	-	1117	-	1451	1641	122	338	811	6147	840	123
L	117	-	-	43	33	-	58	-	101	94	3	70	53	513	20	4
M	140	-	-	46	83	-	67	-	101	100	2	70	60	438	20	4
N	597	-	-	259	167	-	366	-	455	903	77	-	354	-	909	18
O	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	3	-	-	90	14	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	2	-	-	90	14	-
Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	361	70	-
R	16	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
T	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
U	49	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-

See Body of Report.

*No figures available owing to post war conditions.

**Overcrowding accentuated through Official and Private Evacuees.

Table V.
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD.

MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.

No. of Dairy Cows (whether temporarily dry or not) ....	....	....	....	....	....
Whether Milk imported? From how many Dairy Farms? ....	....	....	....	....	....
Whether Milk exported? From how many Dairy Farms? ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of Samples of milk taken by Sanitary Inspector ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of these unsatisfactory ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of Samples of Milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of these unsatisfactory ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of Prosecutions ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of these successful ....	....	....	....	....	....

MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.

How many slaughterhouses licensed as well as registered ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of slaughterhouses on Register end of December (including licensed and unlicensed) ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year (Ditto) ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases—					
(a) For Tuberculosis ....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) For other Diseases ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of seizures (supported by magistrate) of ditto—					
(a) For Tuberculosis ....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) For other Diseases ....	....	....	....	....	....

OTHER FOODS.

No. of Voluntary Surrenders of other Unsound Foods ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of seizures ....	....	....	....	....	....

PROSECUTIONS.

No. of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Foods
--	------	------	------	------	------

BAKEHOUSES.

Total number of Bakehouses ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of underground Bakehouses ....	....	....	....	....	....
No. of Factory Bakehouses ....	....	....	....	....	....

	1	Bangor City.		2	Bethesda U.D.		3	Llandudno U.D.		4	Llanfairfechan U.D.		5	Penmaenmaur U.D.		6	Nant Conway R.D.		7	Ogwen R.C.		8	Aethwy R.D.		9	Hirwaethog R.D.		10	Caernarvon Borough		11	Criccieth U.D.		12	Pwllheli Borough		13	Portmadoc U.D.		14	Gwyrfaï R.D.		15	Lleyn R.D.		16	Deudraeth R.D.		17	Bethushydd U.D.	
A151	114	-		188	-		2562	-		1700	-		297	89		95	-		3592	-		650	-		297	89		95	-		3592	-		650	-		297	89		95	-		3592	-		650	-				
B 35	14	-		3	-		1	-		58	-		546	4		4	-		2	-		3	-		546	4		4	-		2	-		3	-		546	4		4	-		2	-		3	-				
C	1	-		-	-		2	-		18	3		-	-		-	-		2	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-							
D155	12	22		-	-		4	18		3	-		-	56		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	56		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
E-23	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
F*	-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*		-	*										
G-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
H-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
I-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
J 3	3	1		5	3		7	-		-	-		-	1		-	1		3	1		3	1		7	1		-	1		3	1		3	1		3	1		3	1										
K 3	3	1		5	3		7	-		-	-		-	7		1	1		3	1		3	1		7	1		-	1		3	1		3	1		3	1		3	1										
L 3	3	1		5	3		7	-		-	-		-	7		1	1		3	1		3	1		7	1		-	1		3	1		3	1		3	1		3	1										
M 86	-	9		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	47		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	47		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
N108	-	10		2	-		-	-		-	-		-	15		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	15		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
O-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
P-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
Q781	187	1050		19	137		16	28		20	6		3500	58		†18	-		101	-		27	-		3500	58		†18	-		101	-		27	-		3500	58		†18	-										
R-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
S-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-										
T 15	11	27		5	3		11	2		15	5		12	8		-	13		25	-		9	2		12	8		-	13		25	-		9	2		12	8													
U-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-													
V 5	8	16		3	3		4	1		-	-		6	-		-	3		3	-		6	1		6	-		-	3		3	-		6	1		6	-													

*Not Known.

** lbs.

*** Condemned Meat at Slaughterhouse—8 Tons

† 18 Tons.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Penmaenmaur U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hirasthog R.D.	Carnarvon Boroughs.	Criccieth U.D.	Pullheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Guyrfai R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Betsisycod U.D.
A	-	923	-	936	1214	1206	378	1129	287	3143	780	-	1038	4008	-	1164	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	24	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	64	52	-	246	-	-	-	31	1617	-	570	-
D	15	171	109	50	23	325	1104	-	940	14	9	-	6	1808	-	696	-
E	2	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
G	-	3	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	14	-
L	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N	24	17	10	2	-	26	-	-	6	28	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	6	-	-	5	10	-	-	-
P	-	24	-	-	-	21	-	-	15	-	10	-	5	8	-	14	-
Q	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	14	-
R	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	10	35	70	-	-	28	-	-	-
S	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
T	161	97	76	15	18	9	12	-	10	82	-	-	-	217	-	4	-
U	8	2	104	4	-	14	6	10	5	72	3	-	5	15	-	6	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	7	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	61	-	18	7	16	15	-	-	56	110	-	-	29	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
A	151	24	48	20	-	16	28	14	3	26	32	-	6	117	-	22	-
B	348	24	48	20	-	2	32	14	5	-	10	-	3	194	-	31	-
C	28	16	92	12	1	25	8	14	-	11	-	2	1	26	19	7	-
D	2	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	25	-
E	10	4	5	3	-	14	2	-	-	35	-	-	15	2	-	-	-
F	79	75	169	3	-	10	34	-	-	105	-	-	104	214	-	-	-
G	2374	131	2455	72	247	271	1195	-	750	756	-	-	200	1701	-	63	-
H	251	12	30	15	14	123	35	-	5	98	-	-	20	184	-	11	-
I	5	-	10	-	5	1	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	29	-	9	-
J	256	12	40	15	19	124	35	-	7	108	-	-	20	213	-	20	-
K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-
N	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-
O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	No	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	No	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	Yes	"	Yes	No	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	No	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Part-time, M.O.H.;

Table VII.
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

REMARKS: (1) Nuisances under the Public Health Acts (See below, defects 1—8). These include not only nuisances under the Public Health Acts, but those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(2) Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts (see below, Defects 9 and 10). These offences exclude those relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

A.—INSPECTION OF:

FACTORIES (including F. Laundries and F. Bakehouses)	Number on Register	..	..	..	..
	No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..
	No. of Written Notices	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
WORKSHOPS (including W. Laundries and W. Bakehouses)	Number on Register	..	..	..	..
	No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..
	No. of Written Notices	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises)	Number on Register	..	..	..	..
	No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..
	No. of Written Notices	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
TOTAL OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES	Number on Register	..	..	..	..
	No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..
	No. of Written Notices	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..

B.—DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SAID PREMISES:

1. Want of Cleanliness (including lime-washing)	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
2. Want of Ventilation	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
3. Overcrowding	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
4. Want of Drainage of Floors	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
5. Other Nuisances	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
6. Sanitary Accommodation—Insufficient	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
7. Sanitary Accommodation—unsuitable or defective	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
8. Sanitary Accommodation—not separate for sexes	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
9. Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (Sec. 101)	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
10. Other Offences (see Remarks above)	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..
11. Total of Defects found	Cases found	..	..	..	..
	Cases remedied	..	..	..	..
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..
	No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..

REMARK.—This Table does not include the case of *Outwork* and *Outworkers* (if any) in Unwholesome Premises (Section 102).

	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Pennaenmaur U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hiraethog Rydal.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Gwyrjai R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Bettwsycod U.D.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A	61	15	31	11	6	4	4	-	-	14	8	13	19	14	-	8	-
B	112	30	37	24	8	4	6	-	-	14	32	6	19	14	-	8	-
C	15	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	37	5	67	23	13	14	9	15	36	-	31	42	40	124	-	20	-
F	68	10	6	47	18	9	11	15	36	-	84	10	22	80	-	20	-
G	8	-	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	10	-	32	-	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
J	20	-	19	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	4	-
K	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	108	20	130	34	39	26	13	15	36	-	39	57	61	138	-	32	-
N	200	40	62	71	33	17	17	15	36	-	116	21	43	94	-	32	-
O	24	-	6	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	13	3	6	2	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	8	-	5	-
R	13	3	6	2	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	8	-	5	-
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	6	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	3	-	-	-
F	6	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	3	-	-	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	24	7	9	18	-	1	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	11	-	5	-
F	24	7	8	16	-	1	-	-	2	10	-	-	4	11	-	5	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C.—Additional Short Local
Reports.

BANGOR CITY (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions	Purveyors from outside the District.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1945	1946							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	11	11	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Retailing Milk Carts ..	46	45	211	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	6	6	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	22	22	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	5	5	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	10	16	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	36	37	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	10	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	61	60	112	15	15	15	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Work- shop Bakehouses and Laundries	37	37	68	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	10	10	20	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and sell- ing milk within, or outside, or both	11	8	3
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	0	35	0

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	3	3	3

* Private Slaughter Houses not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1946, is 12,570 compared with 12,220 in 1945 and an average of 13,034 for the preceding ten years.

The Birth Rate is 18.36 per 1000 of the population, compared with 15.3. in 1945, and an average of 13.2 per 1000 during the preceding ten years.

The general Death Rate is 12.17 per 1000 of the population compared with 12.3 in 1945 and an average of 12.2. per 1000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

There is one Maternal Death due to pregnancy.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (for Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 34.63 per 1000 births, compared with 48.1 in 1945 and an average of 49.6 during the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.71 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.9 per 1000 in 1945 and an average of 0.75 per 1000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.9 per 1000 of the population compared with 2.37 per 1000 for 1945 and an average of 1.81 for the preceding ten years.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During 1946, 74 patients were admitted to the Bangor Isolation Hospital. Of these, 13 were Diphtheria cases and 44 Scarlet Fever, compared with 50 Diphtheria and 69 Scarlet Fever in 1945. Thirty-four of the Scarlet Fever cases and seven of the Diphtheria cases were from outside the Bangor Borough. The 17 cases, other than Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are tabulated in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

AGE GROUPS OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA CASES.

Age Groups	No. of Cases	
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
0—4 years	8	—
5—9 years	14	1
10—14 years	11	2
15—24 years	9	6
25—34 years	2	3
35—49 years	—	—
50 years and Over	—	1

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1946
(G. W. OUTRAM, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.).

GENERAL SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Abattoir	497
Animals and poultry	21
Bakehouses and Restaurants	39
Complaints investigated	215
Cowsheds	22
Drainage inspections and tests	174
Dairies and Milkshops	48
Disinfections	63
Factories	54
Food premises	222

Houses inspected	194
Ice Cream premises	39
Infectious Disease inquiries	45
Licensed premises, etc.	38
Manure and refuse receptacles	6
Miscellaneous	177
Nuisance Abatement	79
Overcrowding	21
Owners, Agents and Builders interviewed	51
Public Conveniences	16
Rats and Mice Infestation	219
Shops Acts	67
Schools' Conveniences	14
Smoke Abatement	18
Stables and piggeries	6
Van-dwellers	9
Verminous premises	47
Water samples (Domestic)	4
Work in progress	68
TOTAL	2374

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Treated at Isolation Hospital	Treated at		Total	Outside cases treated at Isolation Hospital
		Home	Other Hospitals		
Scarlet Fever	10	—	1	11	34
Diphtheria	6	—	—	6	7
Measles	6	32	—	38	1
German Measles	1	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	6	—	6	—
Chicken Pox	1	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	—	1	2	3	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	1	1	1
Erysipelas	—	2	—	2	—
Dysentery	3	6	—	9	—
Mumps	1	—	—	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	1	—
TOTAL	28	48	5	81	46

The total number of cases treated at the Isolation Hospital was 74, as compared with 174 in 1945. No deaths occurred at the Hospital during the year.

The number of cases notified is the lowest since 1936.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Notifications	21
No. on Register, December 31st.	
(a) Pulmonary	98
(b) Non-pulmonary	26
No. of deaths	7

Visits were made to the home of each notified case, and Form T.1. (Wales) giving a detailed report on environmental and other conditions was completed. Copies of the form are sent to the Local Tuberculosis Officer.

The number of cases which received Sanatorium or other Institutional treatment during the year was :—

Males	18	Females	3
-------	----	----	----	---------	----	----	---

DISINFECTION.

Sixty-three premises (houses, hospital wards, school) were disinfected with formalin gas during the year, following infectious diseases, deaths from diseases (chiefly cancer) and transfer of cases to Sanatoria. A quantity of bedding was destroyed on request, and the steam disinfectant was used frequently for infected or verminous bedding.

VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL.

(a) RODENT DESTRUCTION.

This work has been actively carried on during the year.

The following table gives details of complaints of infestation received or discovered and work carried out :—

Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Premises or land inspected and found to be infested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Visits of inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Visits of baiting and extermination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213
Premises or land cleared of infestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49

The period under review marked the second year during which the duties required by the Infestation Order 1943 have been carried out by the part-time Rodent Operator, under the supervision of the Department.

Considerable good work has been done. There are no reservoir or major infestations, the type of infestation taking the form of more widespread minor infestations. The refuse tip, the river, and the Abattoir are kept under constant observation and control. The keeping of poultry, often in improvised buildings not rat-proofed, is undoubtedly an attraction. The keeping of poultry is not, of course, discouraged because of this attraction, but by means of advice to poultry keepers on rat-proofing of runs, buildings and other precautions, an endeavour is made to reduce infestation to a minimum.

The work of baiting the sewers was continued during the year. At the request of the Ministry of Food (Infestation Control Department), who contribute towards the cost, a second treatment was applied in 114 manholes. There is no doubt that effective treatment of the sewers has a beneficial effect on surface infestations.

During the year the Director of Infestation Control introduced the Private Dwellings Special Scheme 1946—47, which provides a free service for private houses, the Ministry of Food bearing 60 per cent. of the cost and local authorities 40 per cent. The Council decided to come into this Scheme. The contract scheme for industrial and business premises is proving satisfactory, 47 such premises being under contract at the end of the year.

(b) OTHER VERMIN.

An appreciable amount of work was done in the treatment of premises for vermin including bed bugs, cockroaches, crickets, fleas, etc.

(1) *Bed Bugs*.—Six premises comprising 11 rooms were disinfested. The treatment consisted of spraying with liquid insecticide, which now incorporates D.D.T.

(2) *Cockroaches and Crickets*.—These pests are very common in premises where food is prepared. Several complaints were received and investigated. The occupants were instructed how to undertake extermination and control work, and Gammexane Dust purchased from the Department, was applied with beneficial results.

(3) *Ants*.—This pest is very widespread in the district, particularly in summer, the soil being very favourable to them. Extermination measures include treatments of liquid or dust insecticide.

(4) *Fleas*.—Eight premises were treated with satisfactory results.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The Government Slaughtering and Meat Distribution Scheme remains practically the same as at its inception in January, 1940, when the Abattoir was taken over by the Ministry of Food. The slaughtering which is concentrated in the city, supplies the needs of 32 shops and covers, not only the city area, but that of the adjoining Urban District of Bethesda and the Rural District of Ogwen, with a total population of approximately 22,000.

As in former years a large number of casualty or unthrifty animals and market rejects have been sent in for slaughter. These call for very careful examination, and this class of animals raises considerably the number of condemnations, as will be seen by the details that follow. Animals of this description were not seen in the local slaughterhouse prior to the war. These casualty animals are the owners' responsibility until passed fit for food and accepted by the W.M.S.A.

Swine Fever was suspected on one occasion and subsequently confirmed. Appropriate action was taken forthwith under the Diseases of Animals Acts. Eleven contacts with the Sow, slaughtered later, were not affected.

All condemned meat and offals are sent by the Ministry of Food to a waste utilisation plant in Warrington, Lancs.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED.

Cattle (excluding cows)	..	..	..	..	..	750
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	588
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	2244
Sheep and Lambs	..	..	..	..	..	9991
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	135

DEAD OR IMPORTED MEAT BROUGHT IN FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Quarters of Beef	Imported	..	..	..	..	1409
	Home Killed	..	..	..	..	428
Sides of Veal	Imported	..	..	..	..	312
	Home Killed	..	..	..	..	—
Carcases of Pork	Imported	..	..	..	..	32½
	Home Killed	..	..	..	..	70
Mutton or Lamb	Imported	..	..	..	..	7550
	Home Killed	..	..	..	..	35
Imported bags or cases of Pork loins and offal		..	..	..	..	4045

The following is a list of the meat and offal condemned as diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption, together with the reasons for condemnation.

BEEF.

30	Carcases and all offal	..	..	Generalised Tuberculosis.
5	”	..	..	Tuberculosis with emaciation.
1	”	..	..	Septicaemia.
5	”	..	..	Dropsy with emaciation.

2	Carcases and all offal ..	..	Peritonitis and Oedema.
1	„ „ ..	..	Moribund.
3	„ „ ..	..	Septic Metritis.
1	„ „ ..	..	Purulent Nephritis with emaciation.
14	Forequarters ..	..	Localised Tuberculosis—Pleurisy.
1	Part Forequarter ..	..	Bruising.
1	Part Forequarter ..	..	Internal Tumour.
3	Hindquarters ..	..	Severe Bruising.
2	Briskets ..	..	Tumour.
1	Sirloin ..	..	Bruised.
21	Portions and trimmings ..	..	Bruising—Bone Taint.
32	Heads and Tongues ..	..	Localised Tuberculosis.
21	Heads nad Tongues ..	..	Actinomycosis.
281	Livers .. ..	..	Flukes, Angioma, Cysts, Necrosis, Cirrhosis.
303	Part Livers .. ..	..	Fluke, Angioma, Abscesses.
13	Tripes .. ..	..	Localised Tuberculosis/Inflammatory Condition.
30	Lungs .. ..	..	Localised Tuberculosis—Pneumonia—Cysts.
10	Hearts .. ..	..	Pericarditis.

CALVES.

7	Carcases and offal ..	..	Dropsical and emaciated.
1	Carcase and offal ..	..	Immature.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

7	Carcases, Mutton and Offal ..	..	Dropsical and emaciated.
1	„ „ ..	..	Febrile and oedematous.
1	„ „ ..	..	Moribund.
3	„ „ ..	..	Crushed/Multiple injuries.
6	Carcases Lamb and Offal ..	..	„ „
2	„ „ ..	..	Dropsical and emaciated.
1	Forequarter of Mutton ..	..	Pleurisy.
1	Leg of Mutton ..	..	Severe bruising.
1	Breast of Lamb ..	..	„ „
2	Hindquarters of Lamb ..	..	„ „
2	pairs shanks .. ..	..	„ „
764	Livers .. ..	..	Fluke, abscesses, cysts, necrosis, cirrhosis.
13	Plucks .. ..	..	Cysts.

PIGS.

1	Carcase .. ..	..	Swine Fever.
1	Carcase .. ..	..	Generalised Tuberculosis.
10	Heads .. ..	..	Localised Tuberculosis.
2	Plucks .. ..	..	Cysts.

The amount of meat and offals condemned was 15 Tons, 5 cwt., 2 qtrs., 6 lbs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Humane slaughtering of all animals in accordance with the Act is in force in the Borough.

Number of slaughtermen's licences	13
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(d) OTHER FOODS.

Under the present rationing system, a considerable amount of time is spent inspecting various foodstuffs and issuing certificates of condemnation, as the list below will show. It was not found necessary to make any formal seizures of unsound food.

Commodity			Reason for Condemnation.		
76 tins Stewed Steak	..	..	Decomposition—"Blown," and pierced or damaged		
26 tins Luncheon Meat	..	..	tins.		
20 tins Chopped Ham	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
15 tins Sausage Meat	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
84 tins Corned Beef	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
7 tins Tongue	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
60 tins Meat and Veg.	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
14 tins Prepared Meal	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
96 tins Soup	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
111 tins Baked Beans	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
20 tins Beetroot	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
2 tins Carrots	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
105 tins Pilchards	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
50 tins Sardines	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
104 tins Salmon	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
9 tins Mackerel	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
295 tins Evaporated Milk	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
36 tins Condensed Milk	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
5 tins Marmalade	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
17 tins Plums	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
4 tins Pears	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
2 tins Peaches	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
4 tins Fruit Cocktail	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
3 tins Tomatoes	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
12 tins Spaghetti	..	..	Do.	do.	do.
74 lbs. Dates	..	..	Unwholesome		
156 lbs. Butter	..	..	Do.		
5 lbs. Mustard	..	..	Do.		
160 lbs. Tomatoes	..	..	Do.		
34 lbs. Cheese	..	..	Do.		
6 lbs. Macaroni	..	..	Do.		
13½ lbs. Tea	..	..	Do.		
64 lbs. Pearl Barley	..	..	Do.		
10¾ lbs. Biscuits	..	..	Do.		
2 lbs. Prunes	..	..	Do.		
18 lbs. Margarine	..	..	Do.		
130 lbs. Apples	..	..	Do.		
50 2-lb. Loaves	..	..	Do.		
18 Jars Red Cabbage	..	..	Do.		
5 Jars Pickles	..	..	Do.		
7 Jars Meat Paste	..	..	Do.		
71 lbs. Bacon	..	..	Decomposition.		
31 lbs. Sausage	..	..	Do.		
1 brace Pheasants	..	..	Do.		
28¾ stone Herrings	..	..	Do.		
34½ stone Cod Fillets	..	..	Do.		
25 stone Kippers	..	..	Do.		
5 stone Whiting	..	..	Do.		
33¾ stone Plaice	..	..	Do.		
10 stone Gurnet	..	..	Do.		
9 stone Hake	..	..	Do.		
10 stone Lobsters	..	..	Do.		

The amount of loose and canned foodstuffs condemned was 2 Tons, 4 cwts., 1 qtr., 8 lbs.

(c) MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 48 inspections have been made of dairies and milkshops, and inspections of farms in the district have periodically been carried out.

There are 41 purveyors of milk registered with the Local Authority.

Licences granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1936, are as follows :—

To produce and sell Accredited Milk	2
To pasteurise and retail Pasteurised Milk	1
To retail pasteurised milk	1
To retail Tubercula Tested Milk	6

(d) MILK TESTING.

One hundred and thirty-three samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination or/and the phosphatase test under the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Order, 1936.

The samples consisted of :—

					REPORT.			
					No.	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	
(1) Raw ordinary milk	79	60	19					
(2) Accredited milk	6	5	1					
(3) Heat treated milk	13	12	1					
(4) T.T. Milk	22	20	2					
(5) T.T. (Past'd.) milk	13	13	—					

(e) BIOLOGICAL TESTING OF MILK.

Twenty-two samples of milk from the herds of the eleven producers within the Borough were submitted to the Veterinary Department of the U.C.N.W. for biological testing for the presence of Tubercle Baccilli. All samples gave negative results.

(f) BAKEHOUSES.

There are 12 bakehouses on the Register. Visits were paid to all. They are maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition. One large bakehouse has recently been extended and remodelled on modern lines.

(g) FISH FRYERS.

There are 11 Registered Fish Fryers in the Borough and visits and re-visits have been paid. On the whole the general state of cleanliness has been well observed. Owing to the nuisance from obnoxious fumes, the proprietor of one premises had to be warned regarding the practice of burning fish bones, etc., after closing hours.

(h) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF PRESERVED FOOD.

Thirteen premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages or potted, pressed or preserved food. The premises were regularly inspected and found to be maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition. Minor infringements brought to the notice of the occupiers were quickly remedied.

(i.) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

There are 14 premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act 1938, at which the cream is manufactured, stored or sold, all of which have been inspected and supervised.

Samples collected for bacteriological examination were generally satisfactory.

(i) GENERAL.

Cafes, restaurants and snack bars were visited periodically. The number of these premises holding the Ministry of Food Catering Establishment Licence is 34. Before the Food Control Committee grant a licence for opening a catering establishment, it is the practice for premises to be inspected and reported upon by this Department. One such premises inspected was found unsuitable, and in view of this adverse report, the application for a licence was not considered.

There is one Cold Storage Plant in the Borough, which handles imported meat, etc., for the district. Frequent visits have been paid and the Stores have generally been well looked after.

SHOPS ACTS 1912—1938.

During the year frequent inspections of shops were made, and apart from a few minor contraventions, were found to be in a satisfactory condition in relation to ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation. Generally speaking, the shops were found to be well kept.

The provisions of the Employment of Young Persons Act and the Shops (Closing Hours) Act and Orders were observed fairly generally. Four tradesmen had to be warned for offences contrary to the Act.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table shows the number of factories, excluding bakehouses, registered in the Borough at the end of the year.

(a) Factories with mechanical power	..	..	..	..	61
(b) Factories without mechanical power	..	..	..	..	22
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	83
					—

Most of these are small factories where only a few persons are employed.

The following is a list indicating contraventions successfully dealt with after routine inspections, and following the receipt of five notices under Section 9 of the Act from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

1.—Unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	..	4
2.—No intervening air-space	..	..	..	..	2
3.—Insufficient accommodation for females	..	..	..	..	1

CLEANLINESS.

1.—Absence of washing facilities	..	..	..	..	1
2.—Colourwashing required	..	..	..	..	7

SCHOOLS.

Inspections of schools have been made; the sanitary accommodation was found generally satisfactory, but in some instances improvements to modernise the conveniences should be considered by the School Authorities when materials and labour are obtainable.

During the year, the department entered into a contract with Cae Top School to examine the drainage and empty yard gullies periodically.

All cases of notifiable infectious disease amongst school children are notified to the Health Visitor by the Department.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT (PUBLIC HOUSES ETC.)

Under Circular 120 of the Ministry of Health, it is necessary for all places of entertainment which are granted licences by the Licensing Magistrates to be inspected, for the purpose of ensuring that the premises are being maintained in a cleanly condition and that the sanitary accommodation, ventilation, etc., is satisfactory.

Visits were made to these premises, and all were found to be in a satisfactory condition when inspected.

An unfortunate but minor rat infestation occurred in one cinema. Extermination operations promptly carried out by the Rodent Operator were successful. It is suspected that the rats gained access through the main entrance from the roadway.

HOUSING ACT 1936—OVERCROWDING.

There is no doubt that considerable overcrowding exists in the Borough, but the only cases which come to our knowledge do so when persons apply for Council Houses. Upon inspection the overcrowding is invariably confirmed, but owing to the acute housing position, no priority relief is possible at present; the Housing Committee has, however, ameliorated some cases in the allocation of the new Maes Geirchen Bungalows.

HOUSING ACTS 1925—36—CLEARANCE AREAS.

Of the clearance areas put in hand before the war, a number of houses remain undemolished. These were reopened to house war refugees and evacuees, and later, owing to the housing shortage, to house local families. Although much repair work has been executed on these dwellings, they are not wholly fit for human habitation, and should be closed and demolished as they become vacant, and not re-let. Vermin are well lodged in the houses, making disinfestation operations very difficult to perform successfully.

DRAINAGE.

The arrangement for the department to clear drainage obstructions and to carry out repair work on the request of landlords, who bear the expense, operates smoothly and promptly.

Apart from reporting that following a notice served, an earth closet was converted into a Chemical Closet, no special comment is called for.

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS 1920—1938.

One application for a certificate of the Sanitary Authority as to the state of repair of a dwellinghouse was received during the year and was granted.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Complaints were received in respect of excessive smoke emissions from locomotives in the L.M.S. Railway Station.

Representations were made to the Railway Company, with the result that remedial measures were taken, particularly by care in stoking.

The nuisance at the end of the year had been mitigated but not entirely abated.

MORTUARY.

The mortuary was not used during the year. In the preceding year it was used on two occasions.

BANGOR CORPORATION ACT 1938—SECTION 30.

This section deals with the removal of infirm and diseased persons in certain cases.

Two persons in the borough came under observation during the year, and were visually examined and interrogated by the Medical Officer of Health. As none of the two was willing to voluntarily enter an institution to be cared for, and neither was sufficiently infirm or incapacitated to warrant compulsory removal, no action could be taken.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

(CYRIL RICHARD, B.Sc., P.A.S.I., A.M. INST., MUN. E.)

HOUSING WORK.

MAINTENANCE.

A new depot for the maintenance of 950 existing Council Houses was set up on April 1st, 1946, and has enabled a large number of outstanding repairs to be carried out.

NEW HOUSING.

Temporary.—Fifty Arcon Type Bungalows were erected and occupied on Maesgeirchen estate.

Permanent.—Two contracts were commenced during the year, one for a terrace of five houses on a small site, and one for 140 houses on an estate designed for 250 houses. Site works for the latter were proceeded with.

SEWERAGE AND FLOOD PREVENTION.

Extensions to the sewerage system were made to include the new housing estates. A survey of the storm sewers and culverts was commenced during the period. The systems worked satisfactorily.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Extensions to temporary and permanent housing sites were commenced. Small improvements were made at the Waterworks to facilitate the control of inlets to the filter house. The quality and quantity of the supply have been good.

Bacteriological Tests.—One before treatment, three after treatment, which were satisfactory.

Chemical Tests.—One before treatment, three after treatment, which were satisfactory.

Number of dwellings supplied direct from mains.—3931 in Borough, 124 outside Borough.—4055.

Estimated population supplied—13,650 in Borough; 500 outside Borough—14,150.

No dwelling house in the Borough is supplied from standing pipes. Fifty dwellings outside the Borough with an estimated population of 200 are supplied from standing pipes.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection of domestic refuse was continued by contract. The collection is once weekly from dwelling houses and twice from Colleges and other institutions. The disposal is by controlled tip at Wern fields. Salvaging operations for paper, cardboard and metals are continuously carried on.

A further length of the stream across the tipping fields was culverted to provide an additional area for tipping.

BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT (CAERNARVONSHIRE)

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from</i>
	1 1946	2 1945	3 1946	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House ..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	8	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	5	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	8	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	15	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Work- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	5	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	4	3	2
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	2	6	6

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 19
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	2	2	2
Total on Register	3	3	3

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use. Meat is imported from Bangor.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1946, is 4,389 compared with 4,010 for 1945 and an average of 4,415 in the preceding ten years.

The Birth Rate is 17.5 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.5 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 15.28 in the preceding ten years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 25.9 per 1,000 births, compared with 129.6 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 92.4 per 1,000 births in the preceding ten years.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (for Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The General Death Rate is 12.9 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.7 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 16.4 per 1,000 of the population during the preceding ten years.

The death rate from Tuberculosis is 0.91 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.49 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 1.33 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.36 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.49 per 1,000 of the population in 1945 and an average of 2.36 per 1,000 of the population in the preceding ten years.

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During 1946 the following cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment—15 Scarlet Fever; 1 Diphtheria.

Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Cases.

<i>Age Groups</i>						<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>
0—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
10—14 years	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
15—24 years	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
25—34 years	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
35 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	—	—

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR FOR YEAR 1946

(Mr. T. POWELL JONES, M.S.I.A.).

WATER SUPPLY.

The source of water supply is Afon Gaseg. The intake on the river is approximately one mile above the nearest habitation, at a point over 1,300 ft. O.D. The water is screened and chlorinated. Reports of the bacteriological examination of the water supplies from two independent sources, one which is unsatisfactory and not adequate for the present needs. It is hoped that the Council will carry out works to improve this particular water supply. With the proposed new Council Houses and private houses, the distribution system of the Gaseg Supply will have to be increased.

SEWERS.

The sewers are periodically scavenged and flushed. The Sewage is treated in Land Irrigation System covering an area of 6 acres. The sludge is dried on the ditches and removed during the Winter Months.

HOUSE REFUSE.

Household and trade refuse is collected during three days of a week. Owing to cost a suitable covered vehicle is not available, but it is hoped that provisions will be made to cover the existing lorry, so as to abate nuisance which arise, especially in windy periods.

In general, the public are anxious to procure properly covered dustbins, but unfortunately such receptacles are scarce. Scrap iron and waste paper are salvaged.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The meat is delivered from Bangor Abattoir ; and is fairly free from disease, but is often poor in quality. Tinned foods were condemned often owing to their "blown" conditions.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Sixteen cases of Infectious Diseases were removed to Bangor Isolation Hospital. All bedrooms were fumigated and disinfectants supplied free of charge. Bedding and clothing from tuberculosis cases are destroyed and the Council recompense the loss.

LLANDUDNO URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1945	1946							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	46	43	60	6	6	6	-	-	-	2
Retailing Milk Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops) ..	6	6	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	14	14	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	15	16	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	9	11		1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	31	31	37	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	67	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	32	-	19	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	17	2	29
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	2	2	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

* Private Slaughter House not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1946 is 16,980. In 1945 the population was 17,540, and in the preceding ten years the average population was 17,581.

The Birth-rate is 13.19 per 1,000 of the population compared with 10.8 per 1,000 in 1945. In the preceding ten years the average Birth-rate was 10.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 26.7 per 1,000 births compared with 31.5 per 1,000 births in 1945. During the preceding ten years the average Infantile Mortality Rate was 50.5 per 1,000 births.

The General Death-rate was 13.83 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.2 per 1,000 in 1945. During the preceding ten years the average General Death-rate was 12.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.47 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.34 per 1,000 in 1945. During the preceding ten years the average Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.43 per 1,000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.35 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.39 per 1,000 in 1945. During the preceding ten years the average Death Rate from Cancer was 2.23 per 1,000 of the population.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1946, 92 patients were admitted, *viz.*—29 Scarlet Fevers; 2 Diphtheria; 14 Tonsillitis; 7 Measles; 1 Observation Scarlet Fever; 8 Erysipelas; 8 Chicken Pox; 5 Pneumonia; 4 Puerperal Sepsis with 2 Babies; 1 Septicaemia; 2 Mumps; 3 Whooping Cough; 1 Eczema; 1 Sinusitis; 2 Dysentery; 2 Observation Meningitis.

Age Group of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Cases.

Age Group	No of Cases.	
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
0—4 years	2	—
5—9 years	12	1
10—14 years	13	—
15—24 years	1	1
25—34 years	—	—
35 years and over	1	—

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.
(Mr. T. F. ROBERTS, M.S.I.A.).

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENTS.

Drains opened and cleared from obstruction	63
Drains provided with efficient traps	1
Drains re-laid	12
Courts and backyards paved and repaired	3

DWELLINGS.

Floors of dwellings re-laid or repaired	..	..	..	10
Delapidated walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	9
Roofs repaired and made weather proof	..	..	..	6
Defective spouting repaired	..	..	..	10
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	..	..	..	8
Houses limewashed and cleansed	..	..	..	21
Houses disinfected after infectious disease	..	..	..	48
Cases of overcrowding dealt with	..	..	..	2

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided	..	..	..	1
Water closets reconstructed	..	..	..	1
Water closet pans and traps replaced with pedestals	..	..	..	1
New flushing cistern provided	..	..	..	1
Urinals cleansed or reconstructed	..	..	..	2

VARIOUS

Nuisances from animals kept, abated	..	..	..	3
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	5
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	83

FOOD.

A) MILK.

The main milk supply for the town is provided by the Conway Valley Creameries. This supply is derived from local farms in the Northern area of Caernarvonshire. Untreated milk is also supplied from local registered farms.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.

Twenty-two samples of new milk were purchased during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these samples, twenty were reported as Genuine while two samples were reported as doubtful. These latter samples were slightly below the standard required for milk but there was no evidence of added water.

COWSHEDS.

Number on Register December 1945	..	..	..	43
Number discontinued during the year	..	..	..	1
Number on Register December 1946	..	..	..	46
Number of contraventions remedied	..	..	..	6

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

During the year, eighteen samples of Ice Cream were obtained and sent to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. No organisms of the dysentery or food poisoning groups were present.

B) MEAT.

The Public Abattoir is under the control of the Ministry of Food. Daily inspections were made during the year totalling 239 visits. The total number of animals slaughtered and carcasses inspected was as follows :—

Beasts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1696
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	1250
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Sheep and Lambs	..	..	..	..	..	..	17557

The following unsound meat and offal were condemned and disposed of under Ministry of Food supervision—9 Carcases of Beef; 3 Carcases of Mutton; 3 Carcases of Lamb; 2 Hind-quarters of Beef; 4 Forequarters of Beef; 20 Ox Heads; 35 Ox Udders; 2 Ox Kidneys; 242 Ox Livers; 300 Part Ox Livers; 93 Sets of Ox Lungs; 1381 Sheep Livers; 7 Ox Hearts. Total weight of meat and offal condemned—15,803 lbs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS.

During the year 412 observations and visits have been made in connection with markets, shops, stalls, etc., in order to ascertain whether the above Regulations were being complied with.

(C) OTHER FOODS.

The following tinned and other foods have been surrendered by shopkeepers and others during the year :—84 tins of Beans; 4 tins of Carrots; 158 tins of Fish; 117 tins of Processed Meats; 7 tins Meat and Veg. Ration; 5 tins of Marmalade; 271 tins of Milk; 36 tins of Peas; 118 tins of Plums; 5 tins of Salmon; 85 tins of Sardines; 34 tins of Soup; 1 tin of tomatoes. 152 lbs. of Bacon; 5 lbs. of Brawn; 6 lbs. of Butter; 16 lbs. of Cheese; 75 stone of Wet Fish; 40 Fish Cakes; 12 lbs. of Margarine; 10 cases of Oranges; 165 Peaches; 80 lbs of Rabbits; 106 lbs. of Sausages; 215 lbs. of Corned Beef.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

During the year 192 visits and inspections were made to rat-infested premises. Drains have been inspected and tested, and any defects found have been remedied. Rat runs have been sealed up and, where necessary, poison baits laid. Advice has been given to all complainants so desiring, and leaflets supplied free of charge.

The Council's tips have been baited at frequent intervals and a complete treatment of all sewer manholes was carried out during the year. The disinfection is carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Food, Infestation Control Department.

DISINFECTION WORK.

Sixty-six visits have been made to the Disinfector Station during the year and 1,314 articles of clothing, bedding etc., have been disinfected by steam and hot air.

DISINFESTATION—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year, all houses which have come under the notice of the Health Department as being infested with bed bugs have been treated with a special insecticide with very good results. Bedding, clothing, etc., from the infested premises were treated with steam at the disinfector station.

MOSQUITO INFESTATION.

In the early part of August a Mosquito infestation was discovered in the vicinity of an agricultural ditch within the district. The area was treated with paraffin and D.D.T. with excellent results.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES.

A Clinic has been established at the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of persons suffering with scabies. A part-time nurse is employed by the Council for this purpose.

REPORT OF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

(Mr. J. A. EDWARDS, B.Eng., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.T.P.I., ETC.)

During 1946, both the quality and quantity of the water supplied have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made monthly at the Lakes Dilyn and Melyn-llyn, and at the Balancing Tank at Llanbedr immediately before treatment. At the last named point water is sterilised by the Chloramine process, using injections of Ammonia and Chlorine gases and Bacteriological Examinations of the treated water are taken weekly at various points in the district network. The results have been satisfactory, the majority of reports taken by an independent analyst at Conway Public Health Laboratory showing Ministry of Health Classification 1.

No serious contamination has been experienced, and any samples which have fallen below Classification 1 have, on subsequent tests from the same source, yielded Class 1 results, showing that the original inability to obtain this standard has been, probably, due to sampling errors.

There are 4,461 properties in the District which are supplied with water direct. There are no properties in the town which are served by means of standpipes.

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER.

(Mr. GLYN A. ROBERTS, M.R.I.P.H.H.).

The Llandudno Meteorological Station is situate at the Llandudno Cricket Field and occupies a central position in the area. The Station is 13 feet above mean sea level.

The Instruments are by Negretti and Zambra and have all been tested and Certified at the National Physical Laboratory. The instruments comprise one Kew Pattern Fortin Barometer, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer, Wet and Dry Bulb Hygrometer, Grass Minimum Thermometer, Rain Gauge and Measure, Campbell Stokes Sunshine Recorder, and Barograph.

Daily Telegraphed Reports are made to the Air Ministry Meteorological Office to assist the compilation of Weather Forecasts. Complete weather summaries are made monthly to the Meteorological Office also.

Reports are made regularly to the local newspapers, and to any enquirers. Complete sets of weather figures are available since 1909.

For 1946 weather figures and comparisons see Table below.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

SNOW fell on three days, 27th and 28th February, and 8th March. THUNDER was heard on eight days, 17th, 18th and 20th May, 3rd and 26th July; 7th, 21st and 24th November. HAIL fell on sixteen days as follows: January, 5 occasions; February, 5 occasions; March, 1 occasion; June, 1 occasion; November, 1 occasion; December, 3 occasions. HOAR FROST was observed as follows:—March 1st, 2nd, 4th, 9th, 11th; December 19th, 20th, 21st, 29th.

LLANDUDNO—WEATHER TABLES 1946—(WITH COMPARISONS).

Month	Rainfall (Inches)			(Sunshine Hours)			Mean Maxima (°F.)		
	1945	1946	Ave. last 10 years	1945	1946	Ave. last 10 years	1945	1946	Ave. last 10 years
January	1.45	3.93	3.22	38.6	63.0	48.7	41	46	49
February	2.37	3.63	2.25	82.5	52.8	65.3	52	48	47
March	0.56	1.03	1.50	112.2	147.1	119.2	53	59	49
April	1.59	1.12	1.46	202.7	158.2	171.0	56	55	54
May	2.79	2.50	2.03	168.3	235.0	203.1	59	58	58
June	1.72	2.66	1.55	202.6	179.4	212.7	64	61	63
July	1.44	2.08	2.18	128.2	193.7	162.4	66	65	66
August	0.40	3.49	1.98	180.5	157.1	163.5	67	63	66
September	1.40	4.00	2.54	117.0	119.8	121.0	65	63	63
October	3.96	0.54	3.28	102.6	89.4	93.5	60	56	57
November	0.30	2.78	2.64	49.0	21.9	45.9	52	54	52
December	3.28	3.65	2.59	40.2	40.2	30.6	49	47	47
	21.26	31.41	27.22	1424.4	1457.6	1436.9			

AVERAGE MINIMA (°F.).

Month	1945	1946	Ave. last 10 years	Month	1945	1946	Ave. last 10 years
.. January ..	33	36	36	July ..	55	54	55
February ..	42	41	38	August ..	55	53	55
March ..	43	37	39	September ..	53	53	52
April ..	44	45	43	October ..	51	46	47
May ..	48	45	46	November ..	43	46	44
June ..	52	51	52	December ..	41	37	39

WEATHER TABLE—1946.

Month	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Most Rain in 24 hours inches	No. of days on which rain fell	Most Sun in 24 hours (HOURS)	No. of days on which Sun recorded
January ..	55	25	0.98 4th	19	6.7 16th	21
February ..	55	26	1.17 7th	22	7.1 6th	18
March ..	65	23	0.32 21st	8	9.7 25th	25
April ..	65	34	0.28 25th	11	12.3 15th	28
May ..	70	36	0.76 26th	12	13.0 12th	30
June ..	71	45	0.54 9th	18	13.2 13th	29
July ..	74	47	0.29 17th	13	14.4 12th	31
August ..	70	42	0.65 11th	23	9.9 15th	31
September ..	74	46	0.41 1st	17	9.3 15th	29
October ..	66	33	0.37 2nd	10	9.6 6th	25
November ..	69	35	0.78 13th	8	7.3 4th	17
December ..	55	28	0.43 9th	11	5.9 20th	20

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1945	1946							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	31	33	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Retailing Milk Carts ..	8	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House ..	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	4	4	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	9	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	5	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	11	11	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries	23	23	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	31	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	3	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	2	2	2
Total on Register	5	5	5

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use. Meat is imported from Llandudno.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1946, is 3,016, compared with 3,032 for 1945. During the preceding ten years the average population was 3,333.

The Birth Rate is 17.23 per 1,000 of the population compared with 8.9 per 1,000 in 1945. During the preceding ten years the average Birth Rate was 11.8 per 1,000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 38.46 per 1,000 births compared with 74.1 per 1,000 births in 1945. During the preceding ten years the average Infantile Mortality Rate was 50.2 per 1,000 births.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Table 3)

The General Death Rate is 15.58 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.8 per 1,000 of the population in 1945 and an average of 14.4. per 1,000 of the population during the preceding ten years.

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.65 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.90 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 2.08 per 1,000 of the population during the preceding ten years.

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During 1946 the following cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital 11 Scarlet Fever; 1 Diphtheria.

Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Cases.

Age Group	No of Cases	
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
0—4 years	2	—
5—9 years	3	—
10—14 years	—	1
15—24 years	5	—
25—34 years	1	—
35 years and over	—	—

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

(Mr. W. T. ELLIS, A.I.A.S., C.R.S.I.)

WATER SUPPLY.

The chief source is Aber Lake, and the auxiliary supply is from Camarnaint. A Chlorination Plant is provided at The Three Streams.

The Bacteriological analysis has been satisfactory throughout the year. The quantity ample, with the exception of one dwelling at a high level which will be put right as soon as the necessary three inch asbestos pipes for the job are delivered. Bacteriological analysis were only taken after being delivered through pipes to various dwellings. No such tests were taken of the raw water supply.

The Council have no lead mains, but the majority of the service pipes are in lead. No precautions are taken against plumbo-solvent action.

Only about half the supply for the district is regularly treated with Chloros, because the existing Hypochlorinator is not of adequate size to deal with the whole town. The Council have projected scheme to provide an efficient apparatus plus the zoning of the district in readiness to carry out such works when normal times return again.

The number of dwelling houses in Llanfairfechan is registered as 887 for a total population of 3,016. All dwellings are supplied from town water mains with the exception of four workmen's dwellings and 16 Farm Houses which are not provided with town water supply.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

The usual maintenance and periodical flushing is being carried out. Three quarters of the town gravitates out to the sea with an outlet at a point one mile out from the foreshore. The other quarter is pumped out and ejected out at the same point. The sewers are not adequate to cope with the storm water flow also, but the Council have had a scheme prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health which will make them efficient.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are six of these within the district which are being kept in good repair and cleaned daily.

SCAVENGING.

The chief roads are swept daily, secondary roads are done twice a week.

HOUSE REFUSE.

A weekly collection is made from all houses and twice a week from the larger premises during the summer months. The Refuse Tip is treated with rat poison once a month.

RIVER.

This is cleaned and rat poison layed along its banks twice in each year.

DISINFECTION.

In such cases the premises are immediately treated with formaldehyde lamps and on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health the bedding is destroyed and replaced by the Council.

HOUSING.

The Council have erected 52 houses under the Housing Act, and have commenced on another scheme of 12 more houses on their Allotment Ground at Pen-y-Bryn. It is hoped that these will be completed before the end of 1947.

PENMAENMAWR URBAN. (CAERNARVONSHIRE)

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1945	1946							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	11	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	6	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House*..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	5	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	17	17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	6	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	13	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	20	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholesale & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	3	3	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	2	2	2
Total on Register	3	3	3

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use. Meat is imported from Llandudno.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1946, is 4,057 compared with 4,176 for 1945 and an average of 4,346 for the preceding ten years.

The Birth Rate is 16.76 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.5 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 10.79 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 58.82 per 1,000 births compared with 20.4 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 52.6 per 1,000 births in the preceding ten years.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (for Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The General Death Rate is 15.28 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16.8 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 12.9 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.47 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.43 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 0.55 for the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.46 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.39 per 1,000 for 1945 and an average of 1.87 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year one case of Scarlet Fever was admitted to the Isolation Hospital. He was a visitor to the town.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

(Mr. J. PARRY-HUGHES).

WATER SUPPLY.

Owing to indications of a slight building boom in the District by private persons and the possible early start on erection of Council houses, together with the fitting up of older houses with Baths, it will be necessary to give serious attention to the question of augmentation of supply, as any continued drought makes it difficult to maintain a constant supply.

SEWERAGE.

The sewers of the District are periodically inspected and cleaned.

UN SOUND FOOD.

Food Traders in the District are very co-operative in notifying any un-sound food found in their stock, so as to have the same condemned.

NANT CONWAY RURAL, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions	Purveyors from outside the District.
	1 1946	2 1945	3 1946	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	281	271	91	34	32	32	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	22	22	10	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House ..	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	4	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	8	8	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	4	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	11	11	9	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	19	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	14	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries	14	14	18	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	8	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Milk Dealers on the Register.	Retailing only.	Retailing & Producing..	Wholeselling & Producing
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	56	102
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	4	4	4
Licensed	3	3	3
Total on Register	7	7	7

Note—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1946, is 5,907 compared with 5,973 for 1945 and an average of 6,646 for the preceding ten years.

The Birth Rate is 15.35 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.1. per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 13.7 per 1,000 for the preceding ten years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 32.96 per 1,000 births compared with 89.7 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 67.6 per 1,000 births for the preceding ten years.

The General Death Rate is 15.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 19.1 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (for Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.16 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.33 per 1,000 of the population for 1945 and an average of 1.27 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.2. per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.85 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 1.99 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During 1946, twenty-five patients were admitted to the Groesynydd Isolation Hospital. Of these, 5 were Scarlet Fever and 4 for Diphtheria.

Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Cases.

Age Groups	No. of Cases	
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
0—4 years	2	—
5—9 years	—	2
10—14 years	2	—
15—24 years	1	2

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1946.

EVAN WILLIAMS, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Surveyor & Sanitary Inspector.

E. E. ROBERTS, M.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector

WATER SUPPLIES.

Dolgarrog.—The village is supplied by the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Board and the supply has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Dolwyddelen.—The supply is from an upland stream impounded in a reservoir. This supply has not been altogether satisfactory.

Penmachno.—The village of Cwm and Llan depend for their supply from springs, and storage is inadequate during dry periods, with the result that properties on higher levels were short of supply during summer months.

Roewen.—The supply is from springs and the main distribution is by stand pipes. The supply has again been inadequate to meet the demand, shortage was experienced.

Trefriw.—The main source is Crafnant Lake and the supply is inadequate. A scheme for providing a new intake to the lake is now progressing satisfactorily and nearing completion.

SEWERAGE.

The systems at Dolwyddelen, Penmachno, and Trefriw are working satisfactorily and extensive programmes for new schemes and improvements are in hand.

SCAVENGING.

The house refuse and night soil are removed directly by the Council. Two scavenging vehicles are employed, and collections are made at ten days' intervals.

RIVER POLLUTION.

No cases of river pollution were found or reported during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The standard of cowsheds was much improved and much repairs and renovations to cowsheds and dairies were carried out during the year. More farms have gone over to milk production.

DISINFECTION.

The incidence of infectious diseases during the year has not been heavy. Enquiries and disinfection were made in all cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notified. Bedding and clothing were disinfected at the Fever Hospital after removal of all necessary cases, including Tuberculosis.

WATER SUPPLY.

1 (a) One complaint was received regarding the condition of the water supplied in the different parishes by the Council. A sample of the water at Trefriw was taken and the results proved that the water was not bacteriologically satisfactory. The Joint Water Committee have sanctioned the provision of a chlorinating plant to treat the water at the source, and this work is now in hand.

(b) With the exception of the parish of Penmachno, Dolwyddelen and Roewen, the supply has been adequately satisfactory throughout the year.

2.—No case of water liable to have plumbosolvent action was found.

3.—There were eight samples of piped water supply taken for bacteriological or chemical analyses during the year.

4.—There was only one evidence of serious contamination which called for the special treatment referred to above.

5.—Number of dwelling-houses supplied from :

(a) Public water mains directly	868
(b) Standpipes	123

OGWEN RURAL, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1945	1946							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	99	99	73	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	22	23	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	3	3	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	4	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	9	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	1	41	58
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1946, is 4,723 compared with 4,557 for June, 1945, and an average of 5,126 during the preceding ten years.

The Birth Rate is 16.09 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.04 per 1,000 for 1945 and an average of 13.7 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 39.47 per 1,000 births compared with 93.7 per 1,000 births for 1945 and an average of 63.8 per 1,000 births for the preceding ten years.

The Zymotic Mortality Rate is 0.21 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.21 per 1,000 of the population for 1945. (For Zymotic Diseases See Table 3).

The General Death Rate is 13.99 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.8 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population in the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.63 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.88 in 1945 and an average of 1.09 per 1,000 of the population in the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.12 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 3.29 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 2.01 per 1,000 in the preceding ten years.

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During 1946, eight cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Age Groups of Scarlet Fever Cases

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
0—4 years	1
5—9 years	3
10—14 years	2
15—24 years	—
25—34 years	1
35—49 years	1
50 years and over	—

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1946.

(Mr. R. H. JONES, C.R.S.I.)

WATER SUPPLY.

The Council's water undertakings were sufficient to meet all demands during the year.

At the Marchlyn Lake intake, difficulty is being experienced in keeping the "rose" clear of vegetable matter when the depth of water exceeds 10 feet; at times the supply is drawn from the emergency intake. Arrangements have been made to remedy this condition as soon as the level of water permits.

No material progress has taken place with the proposed main extensions to Aber and Aberpwl.

Branch services were connected to five farms and nine other properties.

Samples collected from supplies controlled by the Council were satisfactory. Two private wells were closed.

SEWERAGE.

Plans for the proposed sewerage schemes for Tregarth and Mynydd Llandegai districts have been submitted to the Ministry and County Council.

It is hoped that schemes proposed for other localities will be proceeded with as, apart from existing necessity, difficulty is being experienced in acquiring housing sites where satisfactory sewage disposal arrangements can be provided at a reasonable cost.

HOUSING.

Eight Swedish Houses were completed and occupied.

Contracts have been signed for preparing site-works for 50 houses and the building of 24 traditional houses at Glasinfryn.

It is intended to erect Airey Houses at Tregarth, Penrhos, Llanllechid and Caerhun; the total number being 116.

At Mynydd Llandegai it is proposed to build 50 traditional houses as a first instalment of the programme to build 120 in the village.

MILK SUPPLY.

Four cowsheds were re-modelled and one new dairy built. In view of the present material supply situation there appears to be little prospects of further major re-construction of cowsheds and dairies for some time.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

The work is satisfactorily carried out by contract.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Regular attention is paid to known points of infestation. The bait is varied, and the poisons used are—Cyanogas, Zinc Phosphide, Red Squill, Barium Carbonate and Arsenic.

DISINFECTION.

Formalin spray and fumigators are generally used for rooms; bedding is subjected to steam disinfection. Where recommended by the Medical Officer, the Council compensates for the destruction of bedding following deaths from tuberculosis.

AETHWY RURAL, (ANGLESEY).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>Regist</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	<i>No</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
	1 1946	2 1945	3 1946	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	310	275	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	19	19	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	12	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Work- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	-	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	-	-	-

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1946 is 10,240, compared with 10,170 for June, 1945 and an average of 10,455 for the preceding ten years.

The Birth Rate is 18.26 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.5 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 15.72 for the preceding ten years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 42.78 per 1,000 births compared with 73.0 per 1,000 births in 1945 and an average of 71.16 per 1,000 births in the preceding ten years.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (for Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The General Death Rate is 13.76 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.5 per 1,000 for 1945 and 15.51 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.07 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.39 per 1,000 in 1945 and 0.65 per 1,000 of the population during the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.75 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.26 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 2.20 during the past ten years.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During 1946, nine cases of Diphtheria and five cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Cases.

<i>Age Groups</i>						<i>No. of Cases</i>	
						<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>
0—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
10—14 years	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
15—24 years	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
25—34 years	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
35—50 years	..	..	..	..	..	—	1

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, C.R.S.I.)

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supplies of the district are derived from deep and shallow wells, and are a constant source of complaint and concern to the Council. They have not all been entirely satisfactory in quality or quantity.

The piped water supply from Llandegfan is working satisfactorily and the quantity and quality is good. The number of dwelling houses and population supplied from mains are:—

Direct to houses, 16. Population 64.

By means of stand pipes, 300. Population, 400.

The Council approached the Anglesey Water Committee to provide a piped water supply to Brynsiencyn, Dwyran and Newborough, from a prolific and satisfactory spring at Bryngwyn Mawr, and the Scheme is now in progress. The Council will not be satisfied until a water supply for every village is provided.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the whole area is done every month, but the Council has approved a scheme of fortnightly collection. The scheme will operate immediately the new motor lorry, which is on order, will arrive.

HOUSING.

The lack of piped water supply is one of the chief hindrances to rapid progress, but the Council hope to have completed the erection of 13 by the end of 1947 of their post-war programme.

DISINFECTION.

Laycock's fumigators and spraying are used for disinfecting houses. In my opinion, this method is not sufficient and a steam disinfector for steaming bedding and clothing is necessary. The Council still recommend that a steam disinfector should be provided in the County for the use of Local Authorities and that a suitable conveyance should be acquired to transport bedding, etc., to and from the disinfecting station.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

The general conditions of the Cowsheds and dairies continue to show improvement. No new applicant for registration is allowed unless the premises are brought up to a reasonable standard of fitness. The shortage of labour, materials and piped water definitely prevents rapid and complete modern shippens and dairies, which are certainly indispensable for clean milk production.

HIRAETHOG RURAL (DENBIGHSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1 1946	2 1945	3 1946	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	560	547	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House ..	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	5	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	5	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops .. .	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Work- shop Bakehouses and Laundries	36	36	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both ..	-	14	560
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	7	7	7
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	7	7	7

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*Owing to War Arrangements, no meat is slaughtered within the District but is imported from outside (Colwyn Bay, Abergel, Corwen).

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1946, is 5,181, compared with 5,233 for 1945 and an average population of 5,570 for the preceding ten years.

The Birth Rate is 17.17 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.7 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 15.3 per 1,000 of the population in the preceding ten years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 56.1 per 1,000 births, compared with 51.9 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 49.2 per 1,000 births for the preceding ten years.

The General Death Rate is 11.0 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.0 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 13.7 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.19 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.57 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 0.8 per 1,000 of the population in the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.31 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 3.82 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 2.8 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

One case of Scarlet Fever was admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment during 1946.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

(Mr. G. R. HUGHES).

WATER SUPPLIES.

During 1946 no shortage of water was experienced in the District as it proved to be an exceptionally wet year, but the fact must not be lost sight of, that this is more the exception than the rule, and that it is still necessary to proceed with the comprehensive schemes mentioned in the last report.

During the year there has been one small extension of the Council's Main at Ysbytty Ifan. At Llangwm a length of Galvanised Iron main was relaid, replacing a section which was badly corroded. At Nebo, certain protective works carried out, was found to have been tampered with, and had to be corrected. At Gwytherin a section of the 3-in. main had been damaged by employees of the W.A.E.C., and this necessitated the renewal of a short section. At Cerrig-y-Druidion, 2 connections to the Council's Main had to be renewed owing to corrosion.

Five samples of water were taken for Bacteriological examination.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Cerrig-y-Druidion village is well sewered and the sewage is treated on efficient lines.

Glasfryn, Cefnbrith, Llanfihangel, Dinmael, and Capel Garmon are sewered and the sewage treated by tank and filter. Pentrevoelas, Llangerniew and Ysbytty Ifan are partly sewered, the two former villages are drained by a private sewer, and the last named has no outfall works. The remainder of the villages have no sewerage installation, and future provision of this is dependent on water supplies. Many of the isolated houses and farms outside the ambit of the villages have drainage systems discharging into cesspools or septic tanks, but a good number have no drainage arrangement and these are dealt with when met.

Four new drainage systems were put in during the year as a consequence of informal action with the respective owners.

Preparation of Plans and levelling operations were commenced for providing sewers and disposal works at Eglwysbach, Llangerniew, and Pentrevoelas. Outline plans of the proposals are to be submitted to the Welsh Board of Health and County Council. The question of sewers and disposal works in the smaller villages and hamlets will also have to be given consideration in order to proceed with the Council's Housing Programme in these villages, as well as remedying the lack of drainage.

HOUSING.

During the year the Contract for the erection of 12 houses in the District were let to Messrs. William Jones & Son, Llanrwst. Progress up to the end of the year was slow owing to shortage of labour and materials. Four Houses are to be erected on each site at Cerrig-y-Druidion, Pentrevoelas, and Llangerniew.

The Housing position in the District is bad and cannot be improved satisfactorily until more new houses are made available. It is to be regretted that the Housing (Rural Workers) Act could not have been extended, as some improvement of a substantial character could have been effected in individual houses and small holdings, concurrently with the Housing Programme.

The Council have acquired 10 sites out of 15 selected for acquisition. Layouts for eight sites have been approved. These provided for the erection of 50 houses. The ten sites acquired will provide for approximately 70 houses. Negotiations for the acquisition of land on five other sites are proceeding. Licences have been issued in three cases to erect houses for private individuals in accordance with the dictum of the Minister, *i.e.*, one private house for each four houses to be erected by the Local Authority.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

House refuse collection is carried out once a fortnight regularly throughout the district. Night soil is also removed in the hamlets and villages of Capel Garmon, Melin-y-Coed and Nebo. It is hoped that with the advent of piped supplies of water and sewerage, that this unsatisfactory system of night soil collection will eventually become obsolete. There is still difficulty in acquiring sufficient new bins in the area.

DISINFESTION.

Two houses were disinfected during the year after cases of infectious diseases. One case of disinfection was carried out at a farm house.

SCHOOLS.

There are 16 schools in the area. Nine have piped supplies of water and seven have a water carriage system of drainage.

MILK.

Cowsheds and Dairies are periodically visited. Twenty-two applications for Registration were received during the year. In all instances visits were made and advice given on the alterations of buildings etc., these were checked up before Registration. Little difficulty is experienced in getting improvements done. Most of the milk is dealt with by the Milk Marketing Board. Milk is collected and taken to Creameries operated by the C.W.S., one situated near Melin Rug, near Corwen, and the other near Cae Melwr, Llanrwst. During 1946 there were 75 Producers of T.T. Milk in the District out of a total of 177 for the County of Denbigh.

MEAT.

Supplies are still obtained from central abattoirs at Corwen, Abergele and Colwyn Bay. Complaints are still made as to the quality of the meat when received due to the lapse of time between slaughtering and delivery.

BREAD.

Bakehouses were periodically visited and found satisfactory.

INSPECTIONS.

Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	750
Number of Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	5
Number of Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	2
Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	5
Statutory Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	1

No prosecutions necessary.

CAERNARVON BOROUGH, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appearing in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions	Purveyors from outside the District.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1945	1946							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	33	33	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	11
Retailing Milk Carts ..	28	28	21	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	6	6	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	32	32	30	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	14	14	16	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Workshops (including Work- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	93	93	98	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	3	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	29	4
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	9	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed (The Public Abattoir).. ..	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District possesses a Public Abattoir. Several outside places are supplied.

It has been deemed expedient to cut down the year's Annual Report to a minimum. Further elucidation on some matters may be had on reference to previous Annual Reports.

POST-WAR HOUSING.

The Corporation now own 505 working-class houses. About one-fifth of the entire population have been rehoused. A visiting Superintendent (a qualified Nurse) has been appointed. Two new building sites have been acquired (Maesincla and Maesbarcer), with about 10 acres in each (20 acres), and it is intended erecting about 100 on each (200). The contract for Roads and Sewerage was let to a firm from Wolverhampton.

More Housing Schemes, with further Slum-clearance, are looked forward to as a chief element in post-war reconstruction. Carrying out the suspended Sewerage Scheme will be a necessary con-comitant of these.

The two new sites were prepared.

As regards House-plans, it was decided to build Permanent Houses, and not the Prefabricated kind. These plans were prepared by the Borough Surveyor. The houses are to be of the 3 Bedroom and 4 Bedroom type. There were houses of the 2 Bedroom type, and also houses for Aged people, already at the Ysgubor Goch Council property.

WATER SUPPLIES.

A Government inquiry had been held into the matter of Filtration of the Water Supply. Chlorination had been previously carried out, but there had been some delay with regard too Filtration. At first, there had been some postponement owing to the Ministry of Health having insisted that the rate of water-consumption (at least the volume of water passing through the Water System) should be reduced, in order to lessen the expense of Filtration. By renewing pipes and taking other steps to prevent leakage, material reduction was obtained, and following upon the above-mentioned inquiry, the work of Filtration was carried out, so that the water is both chlorinated and filtered. The work of cleaning the Main Trunk Pipe from Nant Mills to Ysbytty was completed during 1944, with the result that over twice the volume of water was being delivered to the Reservoir.

The pipe-line from the intake to the Reservoir was cleaned and re-lined with concrete. This took some months to complete.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Parts of the main scheme of Sewerage improvement have been carried out with very satisfactory results in those areas which previously suffered from occasional flooding and were the cause of a great deal of complaint. Further Sewerage was a necessary preliminary to new Housing Schemes. Also further improvements in the existing system. The Council are determined to put the sewerage system in order.

SLAUGHTERING OF MEAT.

The Caernarvon Public Abattoir had been made the centre of slaughtering for the surrounding district as well as for Caernarvon itself. During the year the animals slaughtered were—Bullocks, 1791; Cows, 589; Calves, 1167; Sheep and Lambs, 17561; and Pigs, 3847.

MILK.

The County Council granted 5 licences during 1946 to sell Certified Milk, including 1 from outside the Borough (Pasteurised Milk).

One cow in milk was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Milk Sampled.—Twenty-two samples of milk were taken by the County Inspector, 20 of which proved genuine. Two samples of milk were taken from each Registered Herd at intervals of six months.

Ice Cream.—The Council are very alive to the importance of purity and richness in Ice-cream.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT.

This used to be put in the special combustion chamber provided in the Incinerator or Destructor. Condemned meat is now, however, Government property, and as such is always salvaged for certain purposes and has to be accounted for. It is first stained a deep blue colour as a precaution.

WAR-TIME WORKS OR FACTORIES.

There were four such in the town (Aircraft, etc.) at one time.

RATS AND MICE ORDER.

Extensive baiting has been carried out and advice tendered. Baits and poison are supplied free by the Town Council.

Admitted to Fever Hospital, Caernarvon (including Suspected Cases).—Diphtheria 6; Scarlet Fever, 2; Dysentery, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Meningitis, 1.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

None of the Schools were closed on account of epidemics.

SOME WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES.

Air Raid Shelters.—Four air-raid shelters were erected. Some of these were provided with a Water Supply and with Water Closets. The Sanitary Inspector was appointed to superintend the cleaning and spraying thereof, as might be necessary.

Evacuees.—There were over 600 evacuees (including unofficial evacuees) in the Town.

Hostels and Sick Bays.—There were two hostels, etc., for certain classes of evacuees, and a number of houses were requisitioned to house some families. These were 16 Slum Clearance houses which had been temporarily adapted and furnished. The Council took decisive steps (Sick Bay, Cleansing Station and Visiting Doctor) to stamp out the Scabies and Impetigo nuisance.

Gas Decontamination.—The Sanitary Inspector attended a course on this subject. Premises were ear-marked and adapted for the work (of treating Food-Stuffs, etc.).

Government War-time Laboratory.—This is situated at Conway. It serves a very useful purpose. Samples of water are regularly tested there. Also samples of Ice-cream &c., have been tested there.

This Laboratory, may, in time, be succeeded by a comprehensive Public Laboratory at Bangor, thus bringing the wishes and efforts of the Caernarvon Town Council (Councillor Eames may be specially mentioned) and to some extent of their Medical Officer to fruition.

CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecution.	Purveyors from outside the District
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1945	1946							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	12	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Retailing Milk Carts ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops) ..	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	8	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	5	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Milk Dealers on the Register.	Retailing only.	Retailing & Producing.	Wholeselling & Producing
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	2	8	2
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	1	3	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Notes.—The District possesses a Public Abattoir, but all Meat is now Slaughtered at the neighbouring town, Portmadoc.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Government War-time Laboratory at Conway, serves a very useful purpose.

Besides the examination of Throat Swabs, etc., Bacteriological tests of samples of water are made periodically thereat.

The Wash-outs are opened eight times a year.

Water Inspection is regularly made and a Water-meter has been fixed at Cefn Collwyn to register the flow of water daily.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

These systems have been maintained. The Sewers are automatically getting periodically flushed.

HOUSE REFUSE.

This is cleared regularly, once a week throughout the year, and during the six Summer months, three times a week at the Hotels and large Boarding Houses. The Refuse Tip is outside the district.

HOUSING.

There are 30 Working class dwellings owned by the Council. The tenants take a pride in their dwelling-houses, and look after them.

Post-war Building.—There was still room, on the site of their last Housing Scheme, for 30 more houses, so the Council, with the approval of the Ministry, drew out plans for building such 30 new houses, to include 5 with 4 bedrooms and 4 houses for Aged persons or Couples, with 2 bedrooms in each. The work of building them is in full swing (1947).

MILK SUPPLY.

During 1946 the County Council granted three local producers a licence to sell T.T. Milk. Six samples of milk were sent by the County Inspector for analysis, all proving genuine; two cows in milk were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

MEAT SUPPLY.

The Council's Public Abattoir is not now being used for the purpose, meat being distributed from Portmadoc. Special care has been taken by the Sanitary Inspector to inspect the meat at the local shops, also the Public Abattoir at Portmadoc and the Van conveying the meat therefrom. Various kinds of unsound food were condemned by him, besides Meat.

PRIVATE CAMPS.

Such Camps are inspected, but no encouragement is given them.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

When fevers are notified, disinfectants are supplied free, and houses, schools, etc., disinfected by the Surveyor. Bedding is destroyed, where necessary with compensation in needy cases. There should be an efficient Steam Disinfector available in South Caernarvonshire, say at Pwllheli Public Assistance Home.

MORTUARY.

A Mortuary has been established for the first time, this being close to the cemetery.

RATS AND MICE.

The system is in operation with good results, the work being carried out jointly by the County Council and the Criccieth Council, with their Sanitary Inspector.

AMBULANCE.

A unit has been formed and an ambulance van presented to the Town.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEASURES.

These are now under Government control.

SCHOOL.

The Criccieth School had not to be closed through Infectious Diseases.

SOME WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES.

(a) *Billeting of Evacuees*.—Householders billeted evacuees from Merseyside from the beginning of hostilities. Later, an empty mansion, just outside the district was taken by a private organisation, and a batch of refugee infants (without their parents) were brought there from bombarded London.

Hostels.—Within the district, the Girls Friendly Society premises were turned into a Hostel for a time. Later, two large houses were requisitioned and adapted as a Sick Bay (for Scabies, &c.), and as a Hostel (for difficult children) respectively. (Greystoke and Llys Heli).

School Work.—Chapel school-rooms were lent for day-school purposes for some sections of the evacuee children, and additional Water-closets provided thereat.

(b) *Air Raid Shelters*.—Two shelters were erected. These have now been pulled down.

(c) *Gas Decontamination*.—The temporarily disused Public Abattoir was scheduled for Cleansing and Gas Decontamination purposes (for treating Food-Stuffs, &c.). A squad of five persons was formed to deal with such.

(d) *Army Mobile Laundry*.—Such a Laundry was established locally, furnished with a large elevated Water-tank, which was replenished nightly from the Town Mains.

PWLLHELI BOROUGH, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Surveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1945	1946							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	30	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Retailing Milk Carts ..	8	15	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	13	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Who'selling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	8	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	11	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District possesses a Public Abattoir. This is now used for the Lleyn Rural District as well. 18 men were registered for slaughtering during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

At present, there is a heavy draw on the supply. Steps are being taken to increase the head of water and to improve the pressure. The water is chlorinated at Murcwyp and Cwmceiliog. Some improvements were carried out at Murcwyp. Further improvements at Murcwyp and Cwmceiliog will be carried out. The matter is in the hands of a Water Engineer.

The water supplies cannot be regarded as adequately meeting the demand at all times, in particular at the height of the holiday season and during prolonged dry weather. The old pipes are corroded and in need of being replaced by new and bigger capacity mains. A large portion of the rural area is supplied by the Corporation, and the increased draw by farms affects the supply to properties on the higher elevation. The Council has prepared a scheme to improve the supply in general, both for the town and outside district.

The quality is similar, as no alteration has been made at the source. Both Cwmceiliog and Murcwyp supplies are chlorinated, but the method is temporary and primitive. The new scheme provides for a modern chlorination plant.

HOUSING.

All the 146 Council Houses were occupied throughout the year, and the standard of cleanliness and tidiness maintained by the tenants was generally fair. The occurrence of War greatly affected building developments. Repairs to a very large extent could not be proceeded with during the War. Similarly, overcrowding could not be adequately relieved, and was accentuated by War conditions—Evacuees, Military, &c. To replace some unfit houses, and to meet fresh housing needs, the erection of 64 new houses, at Morfa Garreg was decided upon. The town water is being extended to the Housing Sites.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in regard to the preparation of the ground for building houses at the Morfa Garreg site.

All the previous Council houses (146) were painted and considerable repairs carried out, so that the present standard is more satisfactory after the long period of war during which they had to suffer.

There is one new private house in the course of erection.

MILK SUPPLY.

All the Cowsheds were inspected and found in a fair condition. The requirements of the Milk Marketing Board help to maintain the standard of cleanliness of utensils and the interior of buildings. The bulk of the Milk Supply is obtained from outlying farms in the Lleyn district. The Milk-carts and the utensils are generally clean and well-kept, and Milk Samples generally are free from dirt, but further improvement is still necessary. A quantity of T.T. and Accredited Milk is imported from the Lleyn District.

Thirteen samples of Milk were taken by the County Inspector, 10 proving genuine.

No Cow in Milk, was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Early in 1943 the Town Clerk, on behalf of the Council, sent a list of duties to every Milk Vendor based on the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

MEAT SUPPLY.

The Pwllheli Abattoir was operated during the year by the Ministry of Food. Humane slaughtering is carried out, and by registered slaughtermen.

Besides the work done by the Government Officials, the Surveyor inspects the meat before it is passed on to the respective Purveyors.

After the outbreak of War, the Pwllheli Public Abattoir became the recognised centre for slaughtering, both for Pwllheli Town and the surrounding district of Lleyen.

During the year the animals slaughtered were—Cattle, 1,203 ; Sheep, 9,084 ; Pigs, 7 ; Calves, 201. Number of cattle slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, 43 cattle. Quantity of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption—17 tons, 9 cwts. 3qrts., 24 lbs.

SCHOOLS.

None were closed on account of illness.

CONVENIENCES.

The town is fairly well supplied with Conveniences.

SCAVENGING.

The collection of House Refuse is carried out regularly at least once a week, and in some cases, twice or three times.

The controlled tip on the outskirts of the town has been well looked after during the year. A new building was erected for storing lime, and the attendant is instructed to sprinkle this evenly over the whole tip at regular intervals. But better would be a Refuse Destructor.

The rat catcher is a trained employee of the Council, and he attends regularly to this branch of the work. The surveyor reports that this evil is kept well under control.

HOSPITAL.

At long last, Bryn Beryl, a mansion bequeathed for the purpose of a Hospital for Pwllheli and the whole of Lleyen Peninsula, came into use, but only as a military hospital up to the present. The prospects are good of it being a Civil Hospital in the near future.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In all cases which are notified, the rooms are fumigated, but where this is not practicable, the walls are sprayed with a fluid disinfectant, a supply of which is liberally provided free to householders for washing infected clothing, floors, etc.

Admitted to Fever Hospital, Caernarvon (including Suspected Cases), 2 Scarlet Fever.

The Medical Officer (Dr. Lloyd Owen) condemned a mass of Ruinous, Unsightly and Dangerous Buildings in the centre of the Town, (called "Yr Hen Gei" (The old Quay).

SHIPPING.

The following Coasting Vessels arrived—*Joybell III* (58 tons) from Fishguard ; *Joybell III* (58 tons), from Maryport ; *Halcyon* (80 tons), from Falmouth ; *Beatrice* (12 tons), from Kirkwall ; *Empire Vera* (295 tons) from Pembroke ; *Jeannie Leask* (35 tons) from Holyhead ; *Jeannie Leask* (35 tons) from Fishguard.

After the lamented death of Mr. D. Price, considerable time elapsed before the Council were able to secure a New Surveyor Mr. Griffith Evans (who is also Sanitary Inspector).

PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1945	1946							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	33	33	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Retailing Milk Carts ..	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	1	1	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	5	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	10	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	19	19	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	40	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Offensive Trades	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	33	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	2	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The Borough is without a Public Abattoir.

One Slaughterhouse only is used now, and under the Government and not only for Portmadoc, but for Criccieth, and other outside places.

HOUSING.

Twenty-three working-class houses are owned by the Council. The Portmadoc Council had purchased over 11 acres of land for the erection of up to 118 houses to meet overcrowding and other housing demands. A scheme for 32 houses was prepared, but owing to the recent War Emergency, the scheme was left in abeyance. With regard to remedying disrepairs, a great deal of the work, owing to the inability to obtain materials during the War emergency, has been left untouched, but progress has been made since. The Surveyor states that the number of houses which are overcrowded is as yet, not fully known, but there is a serious shortage of housing accommodation.

Post-War Housing.—The scheme for the erection of 118 houses was submitted to the Welsh Board of Health and has been approved. A start has been made on a batch of 32 houses. The Council have also bought three acres of land at Tremadoc.

MILK SUPPLY.

Five licences were granted by the County Council to Dairy Farmers during 1946; three to sell T.T. Milk. Eleven samples of milk taken by the County Inspector, all proved genuine. The Sanitary Inspector also takes samples. The Eifionydd Creameries have acquired lorries, and have taken over the distribution of milk from three producers.

Four cows in milk were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

MEAT.

Only one of the Portmadoc slaughter-houses is now being used for the purpose, and meat for butchers from outside the district (Criccieth, Penmorfa, Penrhyndeudraeth, etc.), is being slaughtered here. The Humane Killer is used for all animals. Complaints received concerning methods of distribution were dealt with. The vehicles have been improved.

Some tons of Meat were condemned at the Semi-public Abattoir, besides various kinds of Foods at the shops.

WATER SUPPLY.

Derived from Llyn Tecwyn almost entirely. Thirty-seven houses are without internal Water supply, *viz.*, Lower Penmorfa, 21; Morfa Bychan, 10; others, 6. The Portmadoc Water Company have installed a Chlorinating Plant since some time. The Council have been assured by the Water Company that their reserves of water are ample for present and future requirements.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The scheme for a new Sewer to replace the Cut has been revived, and the Council is prepared to proceed with the Scheme, provided they receive sanction to a loan. The scheme involves Tremadoc and Portmadoc. The Council are awaiting to hear the date of a Public Inquiry.

ADMITTED TO FEVER HOSPITAL, CAERNARVON (*including Suspected Cases*).

Scarlet Fever, 1. Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied by the Sanitary Inspector. Houses are disinfected by him after Fevers and Tuberculosis.

SCHOOLS.

No schools were closed during the year on account of illness.

CONVENIENCES.

Additional conveniences are required near the G.W.R. Station, and at Tremadoc and at Morfa Bychan.

MORTUARY.

To replace the old one, a new mortuary, with facilities for "Post Mortem" examinations has been secured, *viz.*, by conversion of one of the Cemetery Lodges.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL AND MATERNITY HOME.

The Council possess these establishments.

AMBULANCE CAR.

There is an Ambulance-conveyance jointly owned by a Committee of the Portmadoc and Deudraeth Councils, and contributed to by the two Councils and by Cooke's Explosives.

SHIPPING.

The following coasting vessels arrived—*Florence Cook* (15 times) 108 tons—from Irvine (11 times), Cardigan Bay, Channel Islands, Belfast, Dublin; *Garibaldi*, 54 tons, from Aberdovey; *Dawlish*, 136 tons, from Par; *Sybil Mary*, 96 tons, from Belfast.

WAR TIME ACTIVITIES.

(a) *Emergency Government Laboratory at Conway*.—Water samples, Throat-swabs, etc., may now be examined at this Laboratory, the Council paying an Annual retaining fee.

(b) *Food Decontamination*.—A scheme for dealing with Gas-contaminated Food was arranged, and two squads each consisting of four persons were formed.

(c) *Mobile Cleansing Unit*.—This apparatus, on wheels, was supplied to the District for Decontamination purposes.

(d) *Lectures on Decontamination*.—The use of Portmadoc Town Hall was kindly given for the purpose of hearing four lectures on the method of Decontaminating Foodstuffs, Clothing, Woodwork and so on after contamination by poisonous Gases. The Lectures were given by Dr. Phillips of Morfa Nevin, and the arrangements were made by Mr. Ellis, Clerk of the Deudraeth Council, in consultation with Dr. Lloyd Owen, Medical Officer of Health. The Surveyors and Sanitary Inspectors of Dolgelley, Barmouth, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Penrhyndeudraeth, Portmadoc, Criccieth, Pwllheli and Lleyllyn attended.

(e) *Fire Extinguishing*.—This came under Government control.

(f) *Air Raid Shelters*.—Two Air Raid Shelters were constructed. One was a surface shelter to accommodate 50 persons and was situated near the G.W.R. Station. The other was a basement shelter in the Town Hall to accommodate 200 persons.

(g) *Military Hospital*.—Without once having been opened as a school, the fine new Central School Buildings were handed over temporarily for use as a Military Hospital.

(h) *Hostels*.—The Council requisitined a house known as Craig-y-Don, Borth-y-Gest, and had it converted into a Hostel for the reception of evacuated children suffering from some minor ailments such as Bed-wetters. There were 20 beds available and the Hostel was run by a Matron, who is a qualified Nurse.

At Portmadoc there was a Private Nursery for young evacuees.

GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1945	1946							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	468	436	482	14	14	14	-	-	-	7
Retailing Milk Carts ..	63	67	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	30	31	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	18	19	92	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	22	22	29	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops ..	113	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and ..										
Laundries	124	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	4	134	334
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	4	3	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only (all in abeyance)	-	-	-
Licensed	1	1	1
*Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*All meat (except Pig flesh) is imported from without the District.

HOUSING.

The number of Overcrowded Houses is high. Most cases are caused by married children living with their parents. The demand for houses is much greater than the supply. For example, 79 applicants for 6 houses, 99 for 8, 117 for 8.

A large percentage of houses are provided with drains, but very few with baths. The Council have repeatedly invited tenders to erect houses, but in many instances they have not received a single tender and where a tender has been received, it is hundreds of pounds higher than the permitted figure by the Ministry of Health.

Six hundred and fourteen new working-class houses were owned by the Council, including the 4 houses built for Agricultural Workers at Bontnewydd. To follow on these 614 possessed by the Council, there is a Post-War Programme of 669 houses. With these (contemplated), 1,283 houses, the Council will own one-fifth of the whole houses in the District. The average rent of the older houses in the district is £6—£10 per annum. The outbreak of war placed all officials responsible for housing repairs in a very difficult position. For example, timber and other materials were not obtainable unless it could be proved that the work was of National Importance. The war occasioned a postponement of the Model Byelaws, Series 4 (Building), being adopted. No County Council grants under the Housing of Rural Workers Act were earned, the provision for such having been suspended in 1945.

Post-War Housing Programme.—Acting upon instructions from the Council, the Surveyor (Mr. Closs Parry), accompanied by the local Councillor for each Parish, visited each Parish, and has prepared an Estimate of the number of houses to be included in the Post-war Housing Programme. The number is 665 houses, *viz.*:—390 to replace unfit houses, 90 to allay overcrowding, 107 for young married couples, 68 for Tuberculosis cases, with 10 houses for Agricultural labourers in the Parish of Clynnog.

First Year's Housing Programme.—Sites were approved by the Ministry for 160 houses at Dinorwic, Clwtybont with Deiniolen, Penisarwaen, Saron, Rhostryfan, Bontnewydd, Cesarea, Clynnog, Portdinorwic and Llanberis. The Council asked for approval of site or location for 98 more houses. The Ministry granted 20 Swedish Houses. These were erected at Deiniolen (6), Llanberis (8), and Bontnewydd (6). No tenders for laying the foundation of these Swedish Houses were received, and the Council, with the approval of the Ministry, decided to proceed by direct labour.

Progress of the Housing Scheme.—Preparations were further advanced with the Council's Post-War Housing Scheme. A large number of sites were approved by all the various Departments (1946).

WATER SUPPLY.

The Report of Sir Frederick Cook on the water supplies was received, and an Amended Scheme was considered by the General Purposes Committee, when it was recommended that the Scheme be submitted to the County Council and the Welsh Board of Health, for their approval. It is estimated that this huge scheme will cost—if not Half a Million Pounds—at least, an astronomical figure.

About 25 per cent. of houses have not an adequate internal water supply.

MILK SUPPLY.

Ten licences were granted by the County Council to Dairy Farmers during 1946, six to sell T.T. Milk, and three to sell Accredited Milk. Bacteriological sampling is done twice annually as far as possible in May and December. A large number of farmers applied to be registered to whole-sell milk for butter manufacture. Substantial sanitary improvements in the case of several farmers were carried out in the summer months.

Seventy-three samples of milk were taken by the County Inspector, sixty-five proving genuine.

Eight cows in milk were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

SEWERAGE.

Sewerage was improved at Dinas, Llanwnda and steps were taken to improve the same at Clwtybont, Cesarea, Waenfawr and Bethel. Llandwrog and Penfforddalen should also receive attention.

Pollution of Rivers &c.—River Llyfnwy polluted by the Nantlle Vale Sewers. Padarn Lake and Rhyddallt River through the sewers of Llanberis, Cwmyglo, Llanrug and Brynrefail discharging in its crude state.

WATER SUPPLY.

This was improved at Brynhwylfa (Penygroes), Swan to Tŷ Mawr (Pontllyfni), Waen (Penisarwaen) and Carfan (Rhiwlas).

The supply will also be improved in Ardd y Bryn and Nantlle. Improvements in the supply are needed at Pantglas, Gyrn Goch, Bwlch, Cwmyglo, Dinorwic and Fachwen, also Waenfawr.

MEAT SUPPLY.

Private slaughtering has been stopped for the duration of the War and the final disposal of unsound meat has been transferred to government officials. Meat for the district is now slaughtered at the Caernarvon Public Abattoir, but at the slaughter-house at Portdinorwic in connection with the Bacon Factory, about 120—150 pigs are slaughtered weekly. For inspection of this work, Mr. Closs Parry gives an average of a part of 3 days a week of his time.

Humane methods of slaughtering are used.

BAKEHOUSE.

The standard of cleanliness has greatly improved in recent years.

SCHOOLS.

No school was closed on account of Infectious Diseases during the year.

ADMITTED TO FEVER HOSPITAL, CAERNARVON (*including Suspected Cases*).

Twenty-six cases (Diphtheria 9; Vincent's Angina, 1; Tonsilitis, 1; Measles, 3; German Measles, 1; Scarlet Fever, 10; Typhoid, 1).

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

This is done throughout the district. In the Northern Area this is done once a week by a 3-ton Dennis Lorry. The Council does not remove trade refuse, but tradesmen are allowed to make use of the Public tipping ground. The Council considered the purchase of two new Scavenging Lorries, and the cost of the work to be placed on the General Rate. It was considered that thus Scavenging would be done once a week throughout the District.

CONVENIENCES.

New Public Conveniences are wanted at Cwmyglo, Llanrug and other places.

DISINFECTION, ETC.

In cases where bedding is destroyed compensation is given by the Council in nearly all cases.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is stored at the Surveyor's Office at Penygroes.

AMBULANCES.

Private ambulances are available at the Mona Hotel, Caernarvon, and at the Paragon, Penygroes, but a Public Ambulance is being proposed (controlled by the Council, with regular private subscriptions. For fever cases ambulance is provided by the County Council.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

There should be at least two mortuaries in the district. As a war-time provision, the temporarily disused slaughterhouses at Penygroes, Llanberis and Deiniolen were ear-marked for the purpose, and three squads were trained.

WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES.

(a) *Official Evacuees*.—The District was a reception area for evacuees, and at the outbreak of War some 3,000 school children, together with pre-school-age children and mothers were evacuated from Merseyside. When we recollect that in most large Towns there are found at the same time both the greatest wealth and the extremest poverty (not that slovenly habits are always by any means accompaniments of poverty) it is not surprising that at first, some unpleasant experiences were reported with regard to some of the children and to some awkward and difficult mothers. A number of the children proved to be bed-wetters. And a further number to be suffering from those contagious diseases, Scabies and Impetigo.

(b) *Emergency Government Laboratory at Conway*.—Water samples, Throat Swabs etc., are now examined at the Conway Laboratory, the Council paying an annual Retaining Fee.

(c) *Overcrowding*.—As stated in the Introductory Report, the matter of overcrowding is a very difficult problem to deal with. The population of Gwyrfaï increased one-third from the National Registration day, 1939, but is now about stationary.

(d) *Scabies and Impetigo*.—The Gwyrfaï Council, guided by the Clerk (Mr. R. T. Griffith, and their Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Closs Parry) showed enterprise and initiative from the very start of evacuation.

A Sick-Bay was provided at Llanllyfni, a private dwelling-house being converted. It was staffed with a Matron (Mrs. Hughes), 1 Nurse and 2 domestic helps. There were 13 beds and when circumstances allowed, and in case of emergency, children were taken from other parts of the County. But owing to increasing demands upon this Sick Bay, cases from outside the Council Area had to be excluded. Indeed, the Council had to open another Sick-Bay at Waenfawr, with 17 beds and a similar number of staff. Latterly, the Council had to give up the premises at Llanllyfni and Mrs. Hughes was transferred to Waenfawr.

The Council also opened two Hostels, one for boys, situated at the former famous Marconi Station, Waenfawr, and one for girls at the Caer Menai residence, Caernarvon. Some 70 to 80 children could be accommodated between these two Hostels.

A Hostel at Penybryn Mansion was run by the Gwyrfaï Council and the County Council for the benefit of the whole of North Wales.

(e) *Milk Depot : Pasteurisation*.—With the restriction upon prices of farm butter, additional farms were registered to wholesell milk to a Milk Depot. All the farms were inspected by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Closs Parry) and when necessary, a detailed list of structural improvements and requirements were served upon the applicants.

(f) *Air-Raid Shelters*.—Six Shelters had been constructed, viz., 1 at Portdinorwic, 1 at Deiniolen, 2 at Llanberis and 2 at Penygroes.

(g) *Gas Decontamination*.—Two Squads of four persons each were trained, having been recruited from the Butchers at the Bacon and Pork Factory, Portdinorwic, the said Squads being based at Portdinorwic.

A Building at the Portdinorwic Quarry has been ear-marked for Food Decontamination.

Mobile Cleansing Unit.—At Penygroes there was a Mobile Cleansing Unit, working by Steam-power. To man it, a Squad was trained by Mr. Closs Parry (Senior Inspector).

LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions	Purveyors from outside the District.
	1 1946	2 1945	3 1946	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	709	709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House* ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	124	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Milk Dealers on the Register.	Retailing only.	Retailing & Producing.	Wholeselling & Producing
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	141	568
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register .. In abeyance	-	-	-

Note. —The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*All meat now slaughtered at the adjoining District—Pwllheli.

HOUSING.

The Council have placed a ban on the building of houses by private persons except in exceptional cases with the consent of the Welsh Board of Health. The Council have selected about 16 sites upon each of which to build 6 houses (fewer on 3 of the sites).

122

Eighty-two new working-class houses are owned by the Council. Four grants of £100 each were made during the year under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts (1926—42).

Post-War Housing.—First Target.—The Council estimated they would be sufficiently aided by Government Grants to build 100 houses. That is about an average of 4 in each village. In the meantime, the Council (in 1944) completed (through Contractors) the 22 houses for Agricultural Workers which were ear-marked for them by the Ministry of Health.

No houses were built in 1945, but preparations were being made, sites were being sought, and contracts being arranged.

In the past year (1946), building was going on with 6 houses at Morfa Nevin and 6 houses at Llanystumdwy. Contracts were let for 6 houses at Nevin, 6 at Llithfaen, 6 at Trevor, and 2 at Garn. Sites were acquired at several other places.

National Housing Survey.—Some dozens of defective and overcrowded houses have been noted during the Survey.

MILK AND BUTTER.

Twenty-one Licences were issued by the County Council in 1946 to milk vendors within the district, namely, 15 to sell T.T. Milk and 5 to sell Accredited milk, and 1 to sell Pasteurised Milk.

Butter Factory.—(At present Milk Centre).—Most of the Farmers in the district now produce milk for the Factory at Four Crosses, and numerous applications for registration were made. Pressure is put upon them to get their premises and methods to comply with the Milk and Dairies Order, but there is still much work to be done in this direction. Many of the farms that produce milk are very short of a proper Water Supply. Samples taken from two wells supplying water to the Butter Factory were found to be unsatisfactory, and pressure was put on the Management to provide a wholesome supply. This was agreed to, and a suitable and adequate supply has been provided, under the direction of a competent engineer. Butter-making at the Factory has now stopped, in favour of re-selling the milk to schools and to Urban Districts. The Factory has acquired lorries, and have taken over the distribution of milk from several producers.

Forty-four Bovine animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Fifty-seven samples of milk were taken by the County Inspector, 40 of which proved genuine.

MEAT SUPPLY.

No slaughtering has taken place in the District since the War started, but the work has been transferred to the Pwllheli Public Abattoir. The Meat Shops were visited.

WATER SUPPLY.

Numerous samples of water were taken during the year and sent to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for Bacteriological Examination. Most of them gave satisfactory results. The Council has asked for consent to embark upon a huge Water Scheme, tapping the Cwmstradllyn Lake.

A new storage tank (280,000 gallons) was completed at Eifl Mountain to supply part of Nevin, Morfa Nevin, Edeyrn and Dinas. This can be worked in conjunction with the existing

Nevin Water Works. The water supply is likely to be much improved at Pentrefelin, Llaniestyn, part of Llangwnadl. The supply is insufficient at Morfa Nevin, Llangybi, etc. Samples of Water taken from a proposed supply to the village of Llangybi proved very satisfactory as regard quality, but it is hoped to get a more plentiful supply from another piping soon. A water supply scheme had been prepared for Pentrefelin, and a supply is badly needed, but the Ministry of Health felt themselves unable to sanction the necessary loan during the War emergency, unless labour and material could be economically assured.

SCHOOLS.

No schools were closed during the year.

SEWERAGE.

A new septic tank, with filter, was completed at Aberdaron village, with outfall into the Tidal River. It is regretted that it was not possible to carry out any new Sewerage schemes in the Eifionydd sub-district, as the need, especially at Chwilog is becoming greater, due to the considerable increase of population. A Government Public Inquiry was held at Chwilog. Also (in 1946) at Llithfaen and Efailnewydd. Extension has taken place at Pencaenewydd.

Also the sewerage at Llanystumdwy remains incomplete. Several schemes are held in abeyance. Proper drainage schemes are badly needed at Llanbedrog, Edeyrn, Sarn, etc., and extensions at Abersoch, Nevin, Edeyrn, Llanystumdwy, etc.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

These exist at Nevin, Abersoch, Trevor and Aberdaron. A convenience was erected at Llanystumdwy, and Conveniences are being proposed for Llithfaen, Morfa Nevin, Edeyrn, etc.

SCAVENGING.

The Sanitary Surveyors have submitted a scheme to the Council for improvement on the present method of collection. This has not yet borne fruit. Public Scavenging was initiated at Llanystumdwy. Also Scavenging has been improved at Bodfean, Tydweiliog and part of Mynytho.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

Disinfectant was supplied, disinfection carried out, and when necessary bedding destroyed, the householder being compensated.

*Admitted to Fever Hospital, Caernarvon (including Suspected Cases).—*Nineteen cases : Diphtheria, 2 ; Typhoid Fever, 2 ; Erysipelas, 1 ; Measles, 3 ; Scarlet Fever, 10 ; Whooping Cough, 1.

Schools.—No schools were closed on account of Infectious Diseases.

SOME WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES.

1. *Houses for Evacuated Families.*—A number of houses were repaired by the Council and prepared for families evacuated from Bombed Areas.

A Mansion and a spacious house respectively were taken by London or other organisations, for housing Infants and young children from blitzed districts.

2. *Gas Decontamination.*—Cleansing or Decontamination sites at Chwilog, Trevor and Sarn were ear-marked and squads formed for Gas Decontamination (for treating Food-stuffs, &c.).

3. *Rats and Mice Destruction.*—The Council since some time had provided, free of charge, poison bait for Rats and Mice Destruction. Also a three months campaign was started and 2d.,

for each Rat-tail was paid by the Council. Later the Council delegated the work to the War Agricultural Committee.

4. *Military Camps*.—A permanent Camp had been erected in the district, which came under the control of the Admiralty ; this has now reverted to Messrs. Butlin. Also other Camps. These were in addition to the long standing Penrhos Aerodrome. In every matter arising, the Surveyors endeavour to co-operate with the Officers in charge.

5. *Military Hospital*.—The Military took over and added to a spacious residence bequeathed for use by Pwllheli Town and Llyn Rural District as Cottage Hospital.

6. *Hostels and Sick Bay*.—The Council provided one of each.

7. *Shelters*.—There were Public Shelters at Chwilog, Nevin and Sarn. Morrison Shelters were distributed among houses surrounding Aerodromes, etc.

DEUDRAETH RURAL DISTRICT (Merionethshire)

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appearing in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1 1946	2 1945	3 1946	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	148	148	147	5	5	5				2
Retailing Milk Carts ..	9	9	9							
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)										
Public Slaughter House ..										
Private Slaughter House*..										
Meat Shops	10	10	10							
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	3							
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	6	6	2	2	2				
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3	3							
Bread Shops	12	12	12							
Retailing Bread Vans ..	6	6	5							
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries	9	9	9	2	2	2				
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and										
Laundries.. .. .	18	17	18	1	1	1				
Workplaces	5	4	4	3	3	3				
Home-workers' Premises ..										
Offensive Trades										
Common Lodging Houses										

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both ..		78	70
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District		2	

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only			
Licensed			
Total on Register (In abeyance)			

Remark.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*Owing to War Arrangements, no meat is slaughtered within the District but is imported from outside (Barmouth, Blaenau Ffestiniog and Portmadoc).

HOUSING.

Before the last war the Council had built 43 houses, 12 under the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931, and 31 under the Slum Clearance Act, 1930, to replace houses in Condemned or Clearance Areas. The standard of the majority of workingclass houses is still poor. Most of them are about 80 years old and comprise only kitchen, larder (which may be dark) and two or three bedrooms, and many of them are without a back door. Where there are three bedrooms, one is usually below 50 square feet area. When the war broke out the Council had purchased sites and provisionally accepted tenders for the erection of further houses to relieve overcrowding at Penrhyndeudraeth, Maentwrog, Harlech and Llandecwyn. Land for houses was already possessed, or has recently been bought, or is being sought for, for all the villages in the area.

The War prevented the Council from proceeding with the housing scheme to relieve overcrowding, let alone for replacing unfit houses. Of course, in a number of instances both conditions would have been remedied at the same time.

New Housing 1946.—Ten Swedish Houses were erected in the Deudraeth District, being 4 at Harlech and 6 at Gellilydan. Six Permanent (brick) houses are in course of erection, 4 at Minffordd and 2 at Penrhyndeudraeth.

All the above constructed by direct labour. The preparation for erected 48 brick and 30 Airey houses is well advanced. A contract for construction has been made.

National Rural Housing Survey.—This was undertaken and is well in hand. The Council engaged two persons to do the work, in addition to the Sanitary Inspector. The result will reveal the number of houses requiring major repairs, and those requiring demolition.

Housing Repairs.—There is a difficulty in obtaining materials and in securing skilled labour to do the work. However, the Council have before them a list of 165 defective houses (131 of them in blocks or areas) and are considering how many of the same could be rendered habitable, without undue expenditure.

Government Houses for Agricultural Labourers.—The Council had chosen Llanfair as the site for erecting the 4 houses ear-marked for them out of the 3,000 houses for the Agricultural labourers of England and Wales decided upon by the Ministry of Health as a First Instalment in this direction, but such houses were lost to the District owing to site disagreements or real difficulties. The Council, however, are paving the way for an extensive scheme of House building to relieve Overcrowding and to replace unfit Houses, and to raise the standard of Working-class houses generally.

Requisitioning.—During 1946 the Council requisitioned a number of unoccupied Houses, and by so doing were able to accommodate as many families.

WATER SUPPLY.

In some villages (for example Garreg, Rhyd, Croesor and Gwynfryn), the houses depend for Water Supply on Public Standpipes, or Wells. Before long water for Gwynfryn will be supplied from the adjoining Dolgelley district, the Welsh Board of Health having agreed to the extension. The Council agreed to terms with the Portmadoc Waterworks Company for extending water mains from Penrhyn to Garreg, Llanfrothen, to supplement the present supplies. The Council has received the approval of the Welsh Board. Water extensions were made to new Housing areas and sites, especially Harlech and Gellilydan. The County Council appointed an Engineer to make a Survey of the Water Supplies of the County, and his Report has been presented. Trawsfynydd suffered from shortage of water, but the supply was supplemented. As for Maentwrog, the Council has instructed the Engineer to prepare a scheme, which may include the taking

over of the existing private supply. Pant (Penrhyn) has had a Public Standpipe to take the place of the well, which has been closed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

An insufficient Water Supply retards the provision of a sewerage scheme, and consequently prevents the conversion of Midden and Bucket privies into Water closets. The Sewerage at Gwynfryn, Garreg, Maentwrog and Ynys should receive early attention. Sewerage schemes have been or will be prepared for Llanfair, Harlech, Talsarnau and parts of Trawsfynydd and Penrhyn (The Pant), and for Maentwrog and Garreg and Ynys and Gwynfryn, that is, improvements on the present works or new works.

SCAVENGING.

By the Council throughout the District.

MILK SUPPLY.

T.T. Milk is sold (as licensed by the County Council) from five farms and the Deudraeth Sanitary Inspector takes milk samples from these farms regularly every month on behalf of the County Council and their Medical Officer. These dairy farms are, one at Penrhyn, one at Trawsfynydd and three at Maentwrog. There are 78 Dairy Farms in all within the District. Seventy of these send milk to the Milk Centre.

Fourteen samples of milk were taken during the year through the County Constabulary. Twelve of the 14 samples were certified genuine by the Public Analyst.

Two samples were below standard and the vendors of the same were fined.

One bovine animal was slaughtered during the year under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

URINALS.

Urinals for the first time are required at Talsarnau, and additional ones at Harlech and Penrhyn-deudraeth. A temporary Convenience at Llanbedr has been followed by a permanent one.

MEAT.

The Meat of this district is distributed from three centres, *viz.*, Portmadoc, Blaenau Ffestiniog and Barmouth, all outside the Deudraeth Area. An application by the Council (to the Meat Commission) to establish a Public Abattoir at Harlech was refused.

DISINFECTION.

This is carried out by Spraying and Fumigation. In the absence of a steam disinfectant, bedding, in the case of death of Tubercular persons is ordered to be destroyed and the owner compensated in suitable cases. Disinfectant is provided free to householders in all cases of Infectious Diseases.

Steam Disinfection.—There is talk of having a Steam Disinfectant at the Penrhyn Workhouse. Could this be made available for the Deudraeth District Council?

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, CAERNARVON.

Cases admitted: Scarlet Fever 2; Diphtheria, 3; German Measles, 1; Tonsillitis, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The County Council has an active After-care Committee, prepared to extend substantial help to sufferers from Tuberculosis and to their families. A special Health Visitor has been appointed to pay visits &c.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, CARE OF MOTHERS AND INFANTS, BLIND PERSONS ACTS, &c.

The County Medical Authority are very active in these matters, and also in the matter of Rats and Mice.

A Diphtheria Campaign was carried out during the year, when Film Exhibitions were shown at Penrhyn and Harlech in co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education. The Exhibitions were well patronised.

The percentage of children immunised at the end of 1945 was as follows—Children from 0—5 years, 100 per cent. Children from 5—15 years, 89 per cent.

BETTER FIRE EXTINGUISHING FACILITIES.

These have been secured, in addition to the fire engine. These are now under Government control.

In addition to the ambulance station at Penrhyndeudraeth intended for non-fever emergencies, there is now an Ambulance at Dolgelley.

Colomendy Fever Hospital, has, unfortunately, had to be given up so that the Deudraeth District is now at the mercy of Caernarvon or other Fever Hospitals.

Improvements to the Penrhyn Cut have been undertaken by the County Council and the Deudraeth Council.

BETTWSYCOED URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecution.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1 1946	2 1945	3 1946	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	6	8								
Retailing Milk Carts ..	5	7								
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	1	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	1	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	1	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	3	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	3	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	8	8								
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	7	1
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	5	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

*Private Slaughter House not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1946, is 782 compared with 790 for 1945 and an average of 931 for the preceding ten years.

The Birth Rate is 12.78 per 1,000 of the population compared with 10.13 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 10.7 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Infant Mortality Rate is "NIL" compared with 125.0 per 1,000 births during 1945 and an average of 27.9 per 1,000 births in the preceding ten years.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (for Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The General Death Rate is 17.9 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.4 per 1,000 for 1945 and an average of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.27 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.53 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 1.89 per 1,000 of the population for the preceding ten years.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.83 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 5.06 per 1,000 in 1945 and an average of 2.30 per 1,000 of the population in the preceding ten years.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The District was without a Sanitary Inspector during the period.

